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Of the Constitution of the German Empire.



ALL things relating to the government of the *German Empire* ought to be regulated according to a writing called the *Golden-Bull*. This was prepared by the Emperor *Charles IV.* in the year 1356, and was promulgated in the diet of Metz with the consent of all the states of the *Empire*. It treats of the election of the Emperor, his privileges, his vicars, of the rights of the electors in general; of the privilege of each elector in particular; of the prerogative, of the princes and states, of the diets, and of the sentences of the *Empire*.

However some of these regulations have been dispensed with, for though the election should be made with the consent of all the electors, yet in 1742 the Emperor *Charles VII.* was chosen without the suffrage of the elector of Bohemia, who was queen of Hungary, and who would never acknowledge him. Likewise the city of Aix is the place where the Emperor ought to be crowned; and yet the Emperor *Joseph* was crowned at Augsbourg in 1690; *Charles VI.* at Francfort on the Mein in 1711, as well as *Charles VII.* in 1742. The number of electors was fixed to seven, which did not hinder the house of Bavaria from obtaining that dignity in 1623, nor the house of Hanover in 1692. The number of electors at present is

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nine, viz. 1. Mentz, 2. Treves, 3. Cologne, 4. Bohemia, 5. Bavaria, 6. Saxony, 7. Brandenburg, 8. Palatine, 9. Brunswick-Lunemberg; of which Mentz, Treves and Cologne are Archbishops.

The Emperor has not a foot of land as such, nor any revenue to support his dignity, and therefore they always choose one who has dominions of his own. The throne may become vacant several ways, as by death, which is the most common case, by resignation, which was done by *Charles V.* and by deprivation, which happened to the Emperor *Wenclaus*.

The power of the Emperor consists in appointing a meeting of the diet and other imperial assemblies, as well as in dissolving them. He has a right to authorise their determinations, and afterwards to put them in execution in his own name. He can confirm alliances and treaties which his predecessors have made for the good of the *Empire*. He can create and confer high secular dignities, such as king, prince, archduke, duke, marquis, landgrave, count and baron. He can require an oath of fidelity from all the electors, princes and other members of the *Empire*. He has the entire disposal of the states and principalities which devolve to the *Empire* by forfeiture or otherwise, and he can institute and confirm universities and academies.

But he must have the consent of the
O O electors

electors when he would alienate or pledge any thing belonging to the *Empire*, or grant the privilege of coining money, or confiscate the goods and estates of rebels. The consent of all the states of the *Empire* is necessary when he would regulate any thing relating to religion, declare war in or out of the *Empire*, impose subsidies or general contributions, raise troops, build new fortresses, put garrisons in old ones, make peace and alliances. But if the case is very urgent the consent of the electors is sufficient; and he can by his own authority agree to a truce or a suspension of arms. He may issue out admonitions, directions and prohibitions in writing, but then they are not binding, unless authorised by the diet, and then they have the force of a law.

When the Emperor is elected he is obliged to certain restrictions of his power, in consequence of a capitulation made with the electors and estates of the *Empire*. It is a sort of a contract which he agrees to before he is declared Emperor, and which he ratifies after his election. *Charles V.* was the first who made a capitulation. When there is no Emperor or he is absent the king of the Romans acts in his stead, but if there is no king of the Romans it devolves to two vicars, the elector of Saxony, and the elector Palatine. The former exercises his prerogative in upper and lower Saxony; as does the latter on the Rhine, Swabia and Franconia; for these are the places where the ancient laws of the Franks were established.

There was a great contest between the elector of Bavaria and the elector Palatine, whether the office of Palatine vicar belonged to the upper or lower Palatinate; However in 1711, when the Emperor *Joseph* died, the elector Palatine was vicar both of the upper and lower Palatinate; for then the elector of Bavaria was under the bann of the *Empire*, and entered no protest against it. But when the lower Palatinate was restored to the house of Bavaria, to prevent another dispute they agreed to be vicars conjointly, and they requested *Charles VI.* to grant his ratification; but he refused it as being contrary to the *Golden-Bull*. Notwithstanding which they acted according to the agreement at this Emperor's death, though strongly opposed by the other electors.

The diet is an assembly of the Emperor and the states of Germany, convoked by the head of the *Empire* with the approbation of the electors. They formerly met

at Nuremberg; in 1662 at Ratisbon where they continued till 1740; in 1742 at Frankfurt on the Mein, and since the election of the last Emperor Francis at Ratisbon again. The states of the *Empire* consist of three classes, the college of the electors, that of the princes, and that of the cities. Each college has its distinct apartment; but at Ratisbon there is a great hall in the town-house, where they all meet together on some particular occasions. The elector of Mentz is president while the diet continues, and this in quality of chancellor of the *German Empire*; and the subject of their deliberation is dictated word for word, by the secretary of Mentz, in a room appointed for the secretaries of the three colleges.

When the states of the *Empire* have approved of any thing proposed by a plurality of voices, it can have no effect till confirmed by the Emperor; for without this it is not looked upon as a decree of the *Empire*. When the Emperor assists at a diet in person he is seated on a throne of four steps in height. In his absence the principal commissary takes his place. In the college of princes the ecclesiastic and seculars are distinguished; the former by being placed on the right-hand, and the latter on the left; and the envoy of Austria and Saltzburg preside alternately.

In the beginning of the reformation, the pope not only excommunicated Luther but all his adherents, which was protested against at Spire in 1529; hence the name of protestant took its rise. Soon after the death of Luther a bloody war was kindled on account of religion; it was called the war of Smalcald, because the design was at first formed at Smalcald in Franconia. In this war *Charles V.* not only gained the victory near Mulberg in Misnia, but took the elector of Saxony and the landgrave of Hesse prisoners. However in 1552 they assembled at Passaw, and in 1555 at Augsbourg and concluded a peace in form, with regard to religion; the most essential article of which was, that no one henceforward should be persecuted on account of religion. However there was another religious war afterward, which began in Bohemia, and which being ended, the peace of Westphalia was confirmed. With regard to religion they following articles were then agreed upon, That the calvinists should be included among the protestants inasmuch that henceforward papists, lutherans and calvinists should all be allowed the profession of their religion in Germany. That the ecclesiastical revenues

ques should continue upon the same footing as they were in 1624. That the Silesians of Glogaw, Jawer and Schweidnitz should have the liberty of establishing three evangelical churches in the suburbs of those places.

The worst punishment any one can be liable to as a member of the *Empire* is the bann. This is a kind of proscription, in which the delinquent loses not only his offices and estate; but his life if he is within reach. However the ecclesiastics are exempted from being punished with death, but not from being deprived from all the benefices they enjoyed within the *Empire*. We have had an instance of this in 1706, when this sentence was pronounced against the elector of Cologne, who is an archbishop, and the elector of Bavaria. The three crimes which render great men obnoxious to this punishment, are 1 *Crimen fractæ pacis*, the breach of a treaty of peace. 2 *Crimen læsæ majestatis*, treason against the Emperor. 3 *Crimen perditionis*, taking up arms against the Emperor, as such.

When the Emperor's successor is chosen in his life-time he is called king of the Romans, and he is chose by the electors in the same manner as the Emperor. The last instance we had of this custom was on the 24th of January 1690, when Leopold procured the election of his son Joseph, who was then crowned king of the Romans at Augsburg.

All the electors and princes are sovereigns in their own territories, and enjoy all the rights of regality. They can make or abolish provincial constitutions, levy taxes, coin money, raise troops, and make alliances with other sovereign princes, not prejudicial to the republic. They have the power of life and death without appeal, they can pardon criminals, and restore any person to his forfeited dignities. Their judgment is final in civil causes between their own subjects, except in some cases from which their lies an appeal. The courts which determine appeals are the imperial chamber and the aulic council, and consists of almost an equal number of catholic and protestant judges. Their more immediate business is to decide differences among the nobility, and even between counts, princes, prelates and electors. But causes of the highest importance must be excepted, for they are always brought before the college of the electors.

A Geographical Description of BOHEMIA.

The kingdom of *Bohemia* is of an oval form and is about 620 miles in circumference. The diameter from east to west is 225 miles; and from north to south 176. It is bounded by Franconia and the upper palatinate on the west; by Silesia and Moravia on the east; by Austria and Bavaria on the south, and by Misnia and Lusatia on the north. It is surrounded on all sides by high mountains, which renders the air tolerably warm. Its situation is high, for many rivers run out of it, but none enter in, except one, and yet it is not so healthy a country as might reasonably have been expected.

The greatest river of *Bohemia* is the Elbe, which rises in the circle of Buntzlau, near the Giant's mountain on the frontiers of Silesia, after having received other rivers great and small, it crosses upper and lower Saxony and falls into the north sea. The Moldaw or Multaw runs from the south to the north, traverses the city of Prague, after which it falls into the Elbe. The Eger rises in Franconia, and running north-east, passes by Egra and Falkenam, and falls into the Elbe at Leitmaritz. There are several hot baths and mineral springs, but those at Egra are accounted the best and are most frequented.

The country in general abounds in corn, saffron, ginger, and hops, and the inhabitants have the reputation of brewing excellent beer. The rivers and ponds are stocked with variety of fish; the woods and the forests abound with game, fallow-deer, and wild-boars; besides a few lynxes, bears and wild cats. We need not mention domestic fowls, sheep beeves and horses. Their fruits are much the same as in England. They have numerous vineyards and plenty of wine, but the grapes sometimes are not sufficiently ripe.

Bohemia abounds in mines of almost every kind. There are gold mines at Gilowy in the circle of Caurzim, at Knin, at Przibram and Crumlau. The richest silver mines are at Cuttenberg in the circle of Czaclau; those at Joachemsthal in the circle of Ellenbogen, are tolerably good; and there are others of less note. They have mines of tin at Schænefeld, Schlackenwalda, and Krupna, nearly as good as English tin. The best copper mines are at Graßelitz in the circle of Ellenbogen. They sometimes meet with precious stones of all kinds, but they are not so good as those which come from the East-Indies. Besides these they have iron, quicksilver, bismuth, antimony, arsenic,

salt-petre, sulphur, vitriol, alum, load-stone, bole, and several other minerals.

With regard to manufactures they have several glais-houses, and they are reckoned excellent artists in making all sorts of glais trinkets. The best cloth and linen is fabricated at Newhaus in the circle of Bechin, and at Leipe in the circle of Leutmauritz. The sword-blades and knives made at Pardubitz in the circle of Cliradim, are in the highest esteem. The finest earthen-ware is produced at Beraun and Leipe. Besides these, they have a great number of paper and powder-mills.

The royal cities in *Bohemia*, which have a place and voice in the assemblies of the states of the kingdom, are 41, besides 61 cities from which various titles are derived. The castles are 150, which are generally seated on mountains. There are 110 towns, 171 religious houses, and 20362 large villages. *Bohemia* had dukes and kings of their own till 1526, when Lewis II, the last of that race, was killed by the Turks. At which time it came as well as Hungary to the house of Austria by marriage, in whose possession it hath continued ever since. However when *Charles VI.* died in 1740, and his eldest daughter came to inherit, in consequence of the pragmatic sanction, the house of Bavaria laid claim to all the hereditary dominions; which pretensions were founded on the will of Ferdinand I. This is the reason why the duke of Bavaria, backed by his allies entered *Bohemia*, and made himself master of Prague, which he was forced to abandon in 1742. In 1744 the king of Prussia took the part of the Bavarians, entered *Bohemia* with an army of 80,000 men and took the capital, which he left soon after and retired into Silesia. The annual revenue of this kingdom in time of peace is about three millions of florins.

There were formerly a great number of protestants in *Bohemia*, but now they have not so much as a church, and those few that remain are forced to meet in private and in very small numbers.

The city of Prague is seated in the centre of the kingdom, and forms with the district that depends thereon a particular state. It is surrounded with five circles, which are 1 Caurtzim, 2 Moldau, 3 Beraun, 4 Raconitz, and 5 Slanitz. The three following are seated to the north, 1 Buntzlau, 2 Leutmauritz and Satz. On the south, are 1 Prachen, 2 Bechin, 3 Czasslau. 1 Kaemagretz, 2 Chrudim, and 3 Glatz are on the east. 1 Ellen-

bogen, 2 Egra, and 3 Pilsen are on the west.

The city of Prague seated on the river Moldau is one of the finest cities in Europe, and is placed in the middle of *Bohemia* of which it is the capital. It comprehends three cities, the old, the new, and the little city. It is near fifteen miles in compass and is built on seven hills, from the top of which there is a fine prospect. It contains a great number of houses and inhabitants, insomuch that it can send into the field an army of 50,000 men, without molesting the tradesmen and manufacturers. There are above 100 churches and as many palaces.

The Moldau which crosses Prague, separates the small city from the old and the new, over which there is a fine bridge of hewn stone supported by 28 arches. It is 1770 feet long and 35 broad, and at each end there is a strong tower, with fine statues on each side. The city is seated near the Moldau and is very populous, and the houses are high, but the streets are narrow. There are two grand structures, one of which is called Tein, and the other the Old Royal Palace. Here the ancient dukes, and the first kings of *Bohemia* took up their residence before the castle was built in the little city. But the greatest ornament of all is the university, which was founded in 1347 by *Charles IV.* king of *Bohemia*. The number of students formerly amounted to 40,000, but since the war with the Hussites, there is no more than seven or 8000. The jesuits have a fine college at a small distance from the bridge. The Jews were inhabitants of part of this city, and had nine synagogues. They were 30,000 in number; but they acted with so little prudence when the king of Prussia was here, that he obliged most of them to leave the city.

The new city encompasses the old, and is full of magnificent buildings and fine gardens, with very large streets. The most remarkable place is the castle of Wischerad, which is seated on a craggy rock. It suffered greatly during the last thirty years war, and was almost ruined; but in 1742, the allies fortified it again, and it now contains a well chosen arsenal. In the church of St. Peter and Paul, they shew you a marble pillar, broken into three pieces, which they pretend was brought by the devil from Italy.

The old city stands in a place which was formerly a forest, of which they affirm there is a poplar-tree still remaining which

is found, is always green and is a thousand years old. Part of this is built in a bottom, and part on the top of a hill, on which are the castle, the structure called Radschin and the Straw-house. The castle was built in 1458 by Uladislav IV. and all his successors have made it their place of residence. The elector of Bavaria in 1741, before he was chosen Emperor, took possession of this castle, and received the homage of the inhabitants of Prague therein, in quality of king and lawful heir of *Bohemia*. The most remarkable thing in it is a hall, which is a 100 paces long and 40 broad, without any pillar to support the roof. Here the states of the country assemble, and all the courts of judicature. The cathedral church which contains a great number of relics is within the bounds of this castle; opposite to this is the bishop's palace which is a very superb edifice. The building called Radschin is contiguous to the royal palace, and is the place where the prince Drahomir was swallowed up alive by the earthquake in 921.

The straw-house is a chapter-house of the premonstratenses, in which they shew the place where the Swedes entered Prague in 1648; but they had not men enough to compleat their enterprize. The little city alone contains 52 palaces, as well of princes as of counts, some of which have suffered greatly in the last sieges. The French Bavarians and Saxons took Prague by storm, in the night between the 25th and 26th of November 1741, and on the 8th of December the elector of Bavaria was proclaimed king of *Bohemia*. The allies left a garrison here of 20,000 men, who were besieged by the Austrians in June the next year; but these were obliged to turn the siege into a blockade, by this means the garrison were reduced to such extremities, that they eat the greatest part of their horses, and many of the soldiers died of hunger and misery. This obliged Marshal Belle-Isle to quit the place in an extreme cold night between the 16th and 17th of December, taking as many people with him as he could, as far as Egra. The commander capitulated on the 27th of December, and the Austrians entered the city on the 2d of January following.

In 1744 there was a rupture between the king of Prussia and the queen of Hungary, when the former took Prague as before related, and put in a garrison of 10,000 men. But prince Charles having left the Rhine and advanced towards *Bohemia*

sooner than was expected with a body of Saxon and Austrian troops, the Prussians not only abandoned Prague but the whole kingdom before the end of the year.

Prague is 135 miles north-west of Vienna; 75 south-east of Dresden; 158 south-east of Berlin, and 175 north-east of Munich. Long $32^{\circ} 20'$. Lat. $50^{\circ} 6'$.

In giving an account of the rest of the kingdom we shall place the towns and other places in an alphabetical order, in a much more full and perfect manner than any gazeteer.

Alt-Buntzl a town seated on the river Elbe fifteen miles north by west of Prague. It was a large place but is now half ruined.

Aufsig a handsome, pleasant royal city, seated on the river Elbe, 38 miles north by west of Prague, and 24 south by east of Dresden.

Bechin a city with a castle seated on the river Lufnitz 47 miles south of Prague.

Beraun a free city of little importance. It is famous for excellent earthen ware, and is 16 miles west of Prague.

Bilin a city with a castle not long since built. The mountain near it of the same name is noted for medicinal plants, several metals and mineral waters. It is 36 miles north by west from Prague, and 30 miles south of Dresden.

Bistra a frontier town near Moravia with a castle. It is 83 miles south west of Prague.

Bœmisch Brod a town 17 miles east of Prague. It was formerly much more considerable than it is now.

Bœmisch-Budweis or *Budweis* in Bohemia, a royal city, large and well built. It is surrounded with strong walls which are defended with good ramparts. It was taken and lost several times in 1741. Likewise the Prussians took it in 1744, but did not keep it long. There are silver mines in the neighbourhood and mother of pearl is got out of the molday. It is 66 miles south of Prague and 82 north west of Vienna.

Brandeis a city seated on the river Elbe, 13 miles north east of Prague. It has a castle, fine gardens, and good hunting in the neighbourhood.

Bruick a royal city, large and well built. It had formerly a castle which was thought to be impregnable. It is 39 miles north west of Prague.

Budyn a town with an old castle seated near the river Eger 21 miles north-north west of Prague. The Prussians past the river near this in 1744.

Cadan a royal city seated on the river Eger, 48 miles north-north west of Prague. It is now but an ordinary town. It is remarkable for the treaty concluded here between the emperor Charles I. and John elector of Saxony.

- Carlsbad** a royal city famous for its hot baths. The principal called Budel is so hot it will boil a pullet. There are convenient apartments built for those that frequent them. It is 60 miles west by north of Prague.
- Carlstein** a castle seated on a mountain, 15 miles south west of Prague. It was built by the emperor Charles IV with a design to preserve the jewels of the kingdom, and the most precious reliques of the country.
- Caurzim** an antient free city of a large extent, seated 23 miles east by south of Prague.
- Chmuntz** a city with a castle seated on the river Elbe, 43 miles north of Prague. It carries on a great trade in the glass manufacture.
- Chlumetz** a city with a castle to which belong exceeding fine gardens. Both the town and inhabitants suffered greatly from the Prussians in 1744. It is 60 miles east by north from Prague.
- Chrudim** a royal city large and well built. It is 55 miles east by south of Prague.
- Colin** is a royal city well built and defended by a strong castle, and is 32 miles east of Prague.
- Comedau** is a populous town where the jesuits have a handsome college. There are great allum works near it. It is 45 miles north west of Prague.
- Czastlau** a city in which is the highest tower in all Bohemia. It was near this place that the Prussians gained a victory over the Austrians May 17, 1742. It is 40 miles east by south of Prague.
- Deutsch-Brod** a town which the allies became masters of in 1742. It is 54 miles south east of Prague.
- Egra** a city seated on the river Eger 90 miles west of Prague, and 200 miles north west of Vienna. It was formerly a free city. It is remarkable for a great number of ingenious artificers, and for its mineral waters. It was taken by the French in 1742; who were forced to capitulate after a long blockade, Sept. 7, 1743.
- Elnbogen** a city seated on the river Egra by which it is almost surrounded. It is not large but has a strong castle seated on a craggy rock. It is 25 miles north east of Egra, and 70 west by north of Prague.
- Falkenau** a town 6 miles west of Elnbogen, and 76 west by north of Prague.
- Faurenberg** or **Hlubocka** a strong castle 66 miles north of Prague, which the Prussians became masters of in 1744, but were forced to abandon it soon after.
- Glessinis** a handsome city where the jesuits have a fine college. It is 49 miles north east of Prague.
- Glatau** a royal city where the jesuits have a college. And there is an image of the virgin which they pretend is a great worker of miracles. It is 65 miles south west of Prague.
- Hobmelbe** or **Hobembant** a town seated near the source of the Elbe, where there is a great number of artificers. It is 75 miles east by north of Prague.
- Horasowitz** a town seated on the river Otton. It is 58 miles south west of Prague, and 32 south east of Pilsen.
- Joachims-Thal** a town near which there are rich mines of silver. It is 69 miles north west by west of Prague.
- Keniggratz** an ancient, large and well fortified city seated on the river Elbe, 63 miles east by north of Prague, and 115 north by west of Vienna.
- Kuttenberg** a city near which are the richest silver mines in all Bohemia. It is 36 miles south east by east of Prague.
- Laun** a royal city 36 miles north west of Prague.
- Leipe** a town where there is an old castle, and where they have lately built a new one. It is noted for the manufactures of cloth, glass and fine earthen ware. It is 40 miles north of Prague.
- Leutmaritz** a handsome royal city seated on the river Elbe, which is well built and populous. The vineyards in the neighbourhood produce the best wines in the kingdom. It is the see of a bishop and is 34 miles north by west from Prague, and 40 south by east from Dresden.
- Leutomischl** a town with a handsome castle, 83 miles east by south of Prague.
- Lissa** a town seated on the Elbe with a castle, 19 miles north east of Prague.
- Luditz** is a city with a castle 50 miles west of Prague.
- Melnich** a city seated at the confluence of the Elbe and the Moldau, 18 miles north of Prague.
- Nanbau** a town where there is a considerable manufacture of cloth. It is 65 miles south by east of Prague.
- Nimburg** a free royal city seated on the river Elbe 27 miles east by north of Prague.
- Offig** a convent near Toplitz in a charming situation with a handsome church in which they pretend to keep the finger of St. John baptist with which he pointed to our Saviour.
- Pardubitz** a royal city with a high tower on which is a ball of gold. They make excellent knife and sword blades here. It is 60 miles east of Prague.
- Pilgram** a royal city where arts, sciences, and polite learning are cultivated. It is 56 miles east south east of Prague.
- Pilsen** a free city built not very long ago, the old Pilsen being now no more than a village. It is 45 miles west by south of Prague, and 53 east by south of Egra.
- Piseck** a royal city and well fortified. It is 52 miles south by west of Prague.
- Raconitz** a free city 26 miles west of Prague.
- Raudnitz** a city with a castle seated on the Elbe 25 miles north of Prague.

Sarisa a royal city with very handsome suburbs, 36 miles north west of *Prague*.

Slackenwerde a city with a castle 67 miles north by west of *Prague*.

Slany was a large place before *Prague* flourished so much. It has still a castle remaining. It is 22 miles north west of *Prague*.

Teschen a town with a strong castle built on a rock with a fortress on the frontiers of *Misnia*. In 1744 this castle was provided with a good garrison. The Austrians had thrown such a large quantity of wood and stones into the *Elbethat* it overflowed, which hindered the Prussians from bringing up their great guns; this obliged them to take the castle and cause the peasants to empty the *Elbe*. It is 48 miles north of *Prague*.

Teplitz a place well known for its hot bath. It is 48 miles north west of *Prague*.

Wittegenau is a city with a castle 70 miles north by east of *Prague*.

A Geographical Description of SILESIA.

SILESIA is bounded on the east by Poland; on the west by Bohemia; on the south by Moravia and Hungary, and on the north by Lusatia and the Marche of Brandenburg. It is 500 miles in length from north to south, and 100 in breadth from east to west. But these measures must be taken somewhat obliquely.

The only river of any note is the *Oder*, which rises in Moravia, runs through the middle of Silesia, waters the Marche of Brandenburg and Pomerania, and falls into the Baltick sea. The *Vistula* has its source in Silesia, in the principality of *Teschen*, but it soon leaves the country and passes into Poland. The lesser rivers are the *Neise*, the *Bober*, the *Queis*, the *Oppe* and the *Else*.

The highest mountains are the *Reisen-Geburg*, or the mountains of the Giants. They are a chain of mountains which separate Bohemia from Silesia, on the top of which is John's well, which is frequented by a great number of persons who come in pilgrimage thereto.

Formerly there was a great number of mines of all sorts; but now those of most note are the silver-mines at *Reichstein*, in the principality of *Brieg*. The copper-mines near *Kuapferberg*; lead-mines, at *Tarnovitz*, and iron-mines, at several places. Several sorts of precious stones are occasionally found, and all the minerals that are to be met with in Bohemia. The greatest manufacture of this country is Silesia linen, which serves to enrich a

great many merchants in this country. They likewise weave a great deal of cloth, and have glass-houses, but these works are not so good as in Bohemia. From the linseed they express great quantities of linseed-oil, which they make use of in lent instead of butter, as well as send many large casks of it into foreign countries.

The animals are the same as in Bohemia, only they have fewer lynxes and bears. Besides, as they now give a ducat for every wolf that is killed, they will soon get rid of those voracious creatures. They have all sorts of grain and pulse, and they cultivate Turkey corn and saffron. But what brings them most profit is flax. The wine is so indifferent they turn it all into vinegar, and import what they drink from other countries.

Those who have computed the number of inhabitants, make them amount to two millions, and say there are 150 cities and towns, 20000 castles, country seats, and villages, and above 50 religious houses. By the treaty of peace concluded between the queen of Hungary and the king of Prussia, in June, 1742, the latter is to have the sovereignty of Upper and Lower Silesia; the district of *Katsher* with the six lordships, and the whole country of *Glatz*. However, the house of Austria has reserved the following provinces in Upper Silesia, viz. the principalities of *Teschen*, with the eight lordships depending thereon: the two strong cities, *Troppay* and *Jägerndorf*, capitals of the principalities of the same name: the lordship of *Ollerisdorf*, and the lordship of *Hennerisdorf*, with all its dependencies. The barrier of the house of Austria reaches from the frontiers of Poland, beginning at the principality of *Teschen*, as far as the lordship of *Oderberg* inclusively, near the place where the river *Olfa* falls into the *Oder*. Then it follows the river *Oppa*, and includes *Troppau*, *Jägerndorf*, *Ollerisdorf*, and *Hennerisdorf*. From thence it traverses the principality of *Neisse*, from *Bischofskoppe*, *Zuckmantel*, *Niclasdorf*, and passes near *Goldsdorf*, and then proceeds to *Weidenau*, *Barsdorfe*, *Johannenberg*, *Jauerick*, *Hamberg*, *Weissbach*, *Uberschaar*, as far as *Weisswasser*, where it meets with the mountains of *Munsterberg*, which is the last frontier place in this principality.

The religions here are two; the Roman catholic, and Protestant, according to the confession of Augsburg. The former

mer have an university at Breslau, and the latter two colleges, and a third at Brieg. The academy at Lignitz is for noblemen of both persuasions. The inhabitants of Silesia, next Bohemia, speak the German language, and imitate the Germans in their manners. But those on the side of Poland, affect the dress, customs and language of the Polanders. In Upper Silesia, they are almost all Roman catholics; and in Lower, they are generally protestants.

Silesia is divided into 17 small dutchies, and into seven free states or lordships, without comprehending the county of Glatz. The dutchies are, 1. Breslau; 2. Lignitz; 3. Jauer; 4. Schweinitz; 5. Brieg; 6. Oels; 7. Wolau; 8. Glogau; 9. Saga; 10. Cressen. These are in Upper Silesia, as well as the following states; 1. Martenburg; 2. Militsch; 3. Trachenberg; 4. Beuthen; 5. Goschuitz, and the county of Glatz. The dutchies in Upper Silesia are, 1. Munsterberg; 2. Grotkau; 3. Jaegerndorf; 4. Troppau; 5. Oppelu; 6. Ratibor; 7. Teschen: and the states are, Pleisse, and Beuthen.

The dutchy of Breslau is so called, from Breslau, the capital of the whole country, and is seated in the centre of Silesia, at the confluence of the rivers Oder and Ola. This last runs through several of the streets, and is of great advantage to those whose business wants water. This city is very large, and all the houses are built with stone; insomuch that it may pass for one of the finest cities in all Germany. It is surrounded with strong walls, defended with good ramparts, ravelins and other advanced works. All the magistrates, as well as the greatest number of the citizens are Protestants.

Here the Oder forms two islands, which are both contiguous to the city. The first is called Sand, in which is St. Marie's church, which was set on fire by lightning in 1730; the steeple was quite burnt down, but the body of the church was preserved. The great altar is well worth seeing. The other island is called Don, or Thun, wherein is the cathedral church of St. John, and a magnificent chapel built by Frederick, bishop of Breslau, in 1680. Over-against this is the church of the Holy Cross, which is a large structure, and under it that of St. Bartholomew. The episcopal palace, the houses of the canons, the riding-house, and the bishop's stables, are near the cathedral.

Within the city is the royal palace,

which the jesuits have converted into a fine church. They likewise founded a university here in 1702. The two principal protestant churches are, St. Elisabeth, and St. Mary Magdalen; near each of which is a college, provided with able professors and a fine library. This city stood neuter in 1741, which gave them hopes the king of Prussia would preserve their liberties. However, the inhabitants were obliged to do homage to this monarch, on the 29th of October, the same year. The next year he established a court of justice, a grand consistory, and a chamber or board for the king's patrimony. Besides which, he confirmed the privileges which they enjoyed before, and allowed them the third rank of the cities in Brandenburg and Prussia. He likewise ordered there should be two fairs every year for the promotion of trade, and has established a society for the regulation of commerce. He has also taken care that the streets of this city should be enlightened with lamps, placed at proper distances every night.

It is 113 miles north-east of Prague; 138 north-west of Cracow; 168 north of Vienna; 63 east of Dresden, and 80 south-east of Berlin. Long. 34° 40'. Lat. 51° 4'.

All the towns worth taking notice of in this country, are as follow.

Aberford is a city 6 miles south of Glatz, and 20 south by west of Breslau.

Berrstad, a city seated on the river Weida, with a very handsome castle. It is surrounded with walls and ditches, and is 12 miles north-east of Breslau.

Brieg is the capital of the dutchy of the same name, and might be accounted a handsome city before the last siege. The castle, the college, and the arsenal, were its chiefest ornaments, and the houses were generally well built. But the Prussians who besieged it in 1741, threw 2122 bombs into it, and 14714 cannon balls, which reduced a great part of the city to ashes, and ruined a wing of the castle. It sustained a continual fire for seven days before it surrendered. The Prussians have since repaired the damages in part, and built a new suburb. It has a manufacture of fine cloth, and sells 12000 beeves yearly at the fair. It is seated on the river Oder, 11 miles south-east of Breslau.

Buntzel is a town, a great part of whose houses are built with stone. It is noted for earthen ware, and is in the great road to Leipswick. It is 30 miles north-north-east of Breslau.

Creutzburgh is a city on the frontiers of Poland, surrounded with walls and a deep ditch;

ditch; and defended with a castle. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in honey, wax, hides and flax. It is 22 miles east of Breslaw.

Crossen, a city surrounded with walls and with a strong castle. Most of the houses are built with stone, and the greatest number of the inhabitants are protestants. It is 12 miles south-east of Frankfort on the Oder, and 45 north-west of Breslaw.

Engelsburg is only an open town, but it has a good castle. It is 38 miles south-by-east of Breslaw.

Frankenstein, a city with a very handsome castle, but it was not quite finished a few years ago. It is 16 miles south-south-west of Breslaw.

Freudenshal, near the frontiers of Moravia; was formerly a free city, and is now a principality. It is 38 miles south-by-west of Breslaw.

Freystadt, a town on the confines of Poland where a protestant church and school were built in 1709. It is seated in a valley and is very populous. It is 27 miles north-north-west of Breslaw.

Friedberg and *Frieywald* are two barrier towns on the borders of Bohemia belonging to the house of Austria. The former is 25, and the latter 29 miles south of Breslaw.

Glatz, the capital of the county of the same name, is well fortified, and has a strong castle seated on a mountain; when the Prussians took it, it had a good austrian garrison, which were made prisoners. It is 23 miles south-south-west of Breslaw.

Glegau, a city on the frontiers of Poland, seated on the river Oder. It is well fortified and has a strong castle. Among the inhabitants there are a great number of Jews; and the Protestants have a church near the city. The Prussians took it by assault in the middle of the day on the 11th of March 1740, and made the garrison prisoners. The king of Prussia has established a court of justice here, a consistory, a board for the royal patrimony, and a board of war. It is 27 miles north-west of Breslaw, and 47 north-north-east of Dresden.

Goldberg, a town near which there were formerly gold mines. The inhabitants now are chiefly weavers. It is 23 miles west of Breslaw.

Grotkau is a well built city, with handsome churches. It is seated on the river Neisse, 28 miles south of Breslaw.

Haynow is a walled town surrounded with ditches full of water. The protestants built a church and a school here in 1709. It is 24 miles north-west of Breslaw.

Herrnsfeldt a city, which being built of wood, was reduced to ashes by a fire in 1710. It has a well fortified castle at a distance from the city, and three protestant churches. It is 15 miles north-west of Breslaw.

Hirschberg is not a large city, but it contains a great number of rich merchants who have

built very fine houses. Their chief trade is in linen-cloth. It is 28 miles west-by-south of Breslaw.

Jablunka on the frontiers of Hungary has a castle built on a rock which the Prussians took in 1744, and which they abandoned soon after. It is 58 miles south-south-east of Breslaw.

Jagerndorf is a handsome city, environed with mountains and has a castle: the Prussians rendered it back to the Austrians after the peace in 1742. It is 33 miles south-by-east of Breslaw.

Janger, a town whose houses are generally built of stone, the inhabitants of which have moderate trade. It is 18 miles west of Breslaw.

Leinburg, a city with well built houses. It was much more considerable formerly than it is at present. It is 30 miles west of Breslaw.

Lignitz, is one of the most ancient cities of Silesia. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Katzbach and Swarte, in an agreeable country defended with ramparts and double ditches full of water. The old castle and St. John's church were burnt down in 1711. However, these losses were repaired sometime after. The emperor Joseph founded an academy here in 1703 for young gentlemen of both religions. The Jesuits have a handsome convent here. The inhabitants receive a great advantage from the brewing of beer. No Jew is suffered to live in this city.

Luben, a city with large suburbs, a ruined castle, and manufacture of cloth. Here is a Protestant church and school, which were built in 1709. It is 21 miles north-west of Breslaw.

Milich, is a city surrounded with walls, defended with ditches and ramparts, and a strong castle: it has a Protestant church and school, and is sixteen miles north of Breslaw.

Molwitz is only a village near Brieg: but it is well known for the victory gained by the Prussians over the Austrians, April 10, 1741.

Munsterberg, a large city seated in a fertile country on the river Ola. It suffered greatly during the last wars, and the ruined castle is not yet rebuilt. It is sixteen miles south of Breslaw.

Neisse is a very handsome city surrounded with thick walls and deep ditches. Most of the houses are well-built, and the episcopal palace is magnificent. It suffered much in 1709 by an inundation and a fire. The Prussians besieged and took it in 1745, and after the peace augmented its fortifications, making it a place of importance. They likewise built a citadel, to which they gave the name of Prussia. It is 20 miles south-by-east of Breslaw.

Naumberg, a town, surrounded with walls. It is 32 miles west-by-north of Breslaw.

Namslaw a small town with a strong castle

It was bombarded by the Prussians for three days together in 1741, before they took it. It is 12 miles east of Breslaw.

Newmark a city surrounded with strong walls. It is 10 miles west of Breslaw.

Neustadt is a large city with a castle seated on an eminence. It is 26 miles south-by-east of Breslaw.

Oels, a city with a castle surrounded with ditches. In 1730, the town-house, St. Savior's church, the public school, and 130 houses were consumed by a fire. But the castle escaped. It is 7 miles east of Breslaw.

Ola or *Olnow*, a city seated on the river Ola. It is surrounded with walls, defended with ramparts, and encompassed with a morass. The castle is a superb structure, the stairs of which are chiefly marble, and in the hall there are marble statues as large as nature, representing all the dukes of Lignitz and Brieg. The Prussians took it in 1741. It is 7 miles south-by-east of Breslaw.

Oppeln a city seated on the Oder, with a handsome castle and a fine hospital. The high court of justice, and chief consistory of upper Silesia have been placed here since 1742. It is 20 miles south east of Breslaw.

Ottmachau is an open town, but has a strong castle which was taken by the Prussians in 1741. It is 18 miles south of Breslaw.

Pitschen, a city on the frontiers of Poland, 20 miles east of Breslaw.

Plesse a city surrounded with walls and ditches and defended with towers. It is 6 miles north-east of Tesche, and 54 south-south-east of Breslaw.

Prybus a city seated on the river Neisse. It is surrounded with walls and defended with towers. The houses are all built with wood. It is 43 miles west-north-west of Breslaw.

Ratibor a city seated on the river Oder. It is surrounded with walls, and has an old castle. There is a great morass on one side which renders it difficult of access: It is 38 miles south-south-east of Breslaw.

Sagan is a large city, well built, and whose fortifications consist in a double inclosure of walls. The augustine monks have a handsome priory in this place, and the Jesuits have a college which was burnt down in 1730. A protestant church and school were built here in 1709. It is 38 miles north-west of Breslaw.

Schotzow, a town seated on the river Vistula, with a castle. It is 57 miles south-east of Breslaw.

Schweidnitz is the finest city of Silesia next to Breslaw. The streets are large, the churches handsome, and the houses well built, but the fortifications are not very considerable. The royal palace is metamorphos'd into a convent of capuchins. The members of the magistracy are Roman catholicks, and the chief part of the citizens are protestants. But they have only a church of wood out of the city, and a publick school within. It is 16 miles west-south-west of Breslaw.

Schwibusen a fortified city surrounded with walls, hath a handsome castle and large suburbs. It is 45 miles north-west of Breslaw.

Sprottan, a city encompassed with walls, flanked with towers, and defended by a strong castle. It is 33 miles north-west of Breslaw.

Stenau, a town seated on the east bank of the river Oder. It is surrounded with strong walls and deep ditches, but the houses are of wood. The roman catholicks, for want of a church, assemble in the town-house. They have a good manufacture in cloth. It is 15 miles north-west of Breslaw.

Streelen, a city with a castle, which carries on a cotton manufacture. It is 12 miles south of Breslaw.

Tarnowitz, a city near the frontiers of Poland, where the grandees of Poland made their first submissions to their king Augustus III, in 1734. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in lead, tin, and salt. It is 35 miles south-east of Breslaw.

Teschin, a city surrounded on all sides with a morass. It is seated near the source of the vistula, and near it is an old castle, seated on an eminence. There is a protestant church and school, and the inhabitants carry on a great trade in leather, woolen stuffs, fire-arms, Hungarian wine and beer. It belongs to the queen of Hungary, and is 53 miles south-south-east of Breslaw.

Trachenbergh is an open town, but the castle which is a small distance off is well fortified. It is 16 miles north by west of Breslaw.

Troppaw, a city which was formerly accounted the principal in all Silesia. It was taken by the Prussians in 1741, but rendered back to the Queen of Hungary after the peace in 1742. It is 37 miles south-south-east of Breslaw.

Wagenstadt, a town near the frontiers of Moravia, with a very handsome castle. It is 44 miles south-south east of Breslaw.

Wanzen, a town seated on the river Ola, in a country where they cultivate a great quantity of tobacco. It is 12 miles south of Breslaw.

Wartenberg was a city surrounded with walls and ditches, and defended with a castle. It was entirely burnt to the ground in 1742, except the castle. It is thirteen miles east by north of Breslaw.

Wintzig a town seated on a mountain, whose houses are all of wood. It is sixteen miles north-north-west of Breslaw.

Wolau, a city surrounded with strong walls and a morass. Part of the houses are built of stone. The castle is likewise encompassed with deep ditches. It is 12 miles north west of Breslaw.

Zuckmantel, a town which had formerly rich mines near it. It was pillaged and burnt by the Prussians in 1741. It is 28 miles south of Breslaw.

Zuillicaw, a city almost as large as Crossen. It has a manufacture of cloth. It is 43 miles north-west of Breslaw.

The MEMOIRS of the Duke de Sully, &c.
Translated from the French by Mrs.
Lennox.

THIS translation has been already so well received by the public that we can add little to its reputation by the addition of our suffrage in its favour. But as the copies are about to be multiplied by a cheaper edition; it is not yet too late to remark, that those memoirs contain an account of that time in which *France* first began to assume her superiority in *Europe*; that they exhibit a nation torn with factions, and plundered by tax-gatherers, rescued by a great king and an honest minister. There can be no age or people to which such a history may not be useful and pleasing, but it must more particularly invite the attention of those who like us are now labouring with the same distresses, and whose duty it is to endeavour at the same relief.

But we live in an age where even profit is recommended in vain if it be not associated with pleasure, we therefore should scarcely solicit for this book the notice of the public, unless we could declare that it has the variety of romance with the truth of history; and that the style of the translation is easy, spritely, and elegant, equally remote from the turgid and the mean.

It is difficult from a narrative well connected to detach a specimen. The following incident is selected only because it may be understood alone, and requires little room, not because it is otherwise preferable to other passages.

The manner in which *Fescamp* was surprised is so remarkable, that it well deserves a particular recital here. When this fort was taken by *Biron* from the league, in the garrison that was turned out of it, there was a gentleman, called *Bois-rosé*, a man of sense and courage, who making an exact observation of the place, and having concerted his scheme, contrived to get two soldiers, whom he had bound to his interest, to be received into the new garrison which was put into *Fescamp*, by the royalists. That side of the fort next the sea, is a perpendicular rock, six hundred feet high, the bottom of which, for about the height of twelve feet, is continually washed by the sea, except four or five days in the year, during the utmost recess of the sea, when for the space of three or four hours, it leaves fifteen or twenty fathom of dry sand at the foot of the rock. *Bois-rosé*, who found it impossible, by any other

way to surprize a garrison who guarded with great care a place lately taken, did not doubt of accomplishing his design, if he could enter by that side, which was thought inaccessible; this he endeavoured by the following contrivance to perform.

He had agreed upon a signal with the two soldiers, whom he had corrupted, and one of them waited continually upon the top of the rock, where he posted himself during the whole time that it was low water. *Bois-rosé* taking the opportunity of a very dark night, came with fifty resolute men, chosen from amongst the soldiers, in two large boats, to the foot of the rock. He had provided himself with a thick cable, equal in length to the height of the rock, and tying knots at equal distances, run short sticks through, to serve to support them as they climbed. The soldier whom he had gained, having waited six months for the signal, no sooner perceived it, than he let down a cord from the top of the precipice, to which those below fastened the cable, by which means it was wound up to the top, and made fast to an opening in the battlement, with a strong crow, run through an iron staple, made for that purpose. *Bois-rosé* giving the lead to the two serjeants whose courage he was well convinced of, ordered the fifty soldiers to mount the ladder in the same manner, one after another, with their weapons tied round their bodies, himself bringing up the rear, to take away all hope of returning; which indeed soon became impossible, for before they had ascended half-way, the sea rising more than six feet, carried off their boats, and set their cable a floating. The necessity of withdrawing from a difficult enterprize is not always a security against fear, when the danger appears almost inevitable. If the mind represents to itself these fifty men, suspended between heaven and earth, in the midst of darkness; trusting their safety to a machine so insecure, that the least want of caution, the treachery of a mercenary soldier, or the slightest fear, might precipitate them into the abyss of the sea, or dash them against the rocks; add to this, the noise of the waves, the height of the rock, their weariness and exhausted spirits; it will not appear surprising, that the boldest amongst them trembled, as in effect, he who was foremost did. This serjeant telling the next man, that he could mount no higher, and that his heart failed him, *Bois-rosé*, to whom this discourse passed from mouth to mouth, and

and who perceived the truth of it, by their advancing no higher, crept over the bodies of those that were before him, advising each to keep firm, and got up to the foremost, whose spirits he at first endeavoured to animate; but finding that gentleness would not prevail, he obliged him to mount by pricking him in the back with his poinard; and doubtless, if he had not obeyed him, he would have precipitated him into the sea. At length, with incredible labour and fatigue, the whole troop got to the top of the rock, a little before the break of day, and was introduced by the two soldiers into the castle, where they began to slaughter without mercy the centinels and the whole guard; sleep delivered them up an easy prey to the enemy, who killed all that resisted, and possessed themselves of the fort.

MISCELLANIES on Moral and Religious Subjects, in Prose and Verse. By Elizabeth Harrison. Octavo 5s. Buckland.

THIS volume, though only one name appears upon the first page, has been produced by the contribution of many hands, and printed by the encouragement of a numerous subscription, both which favours seem to be deserved by the modesty and piety of her on whom they were bestowed.

The authors of the essays in prose seem generally to have imitated or tried to imitate the copiousness and luxuriance of Mrs. Rowe; this however is not all their praise, they have laboured to add to her brightness of imagery her purity of sentiments. The poets have had Dr. Watts before their eyes, a writer who, if he stood not in the first class of genius, compensated that defect by a ready application of his powers to the promotion of piety. The attempt to employ the ornaments of romance in the decoration of religion was, I think, first made by Mr. Boyle's *Martyrdom of Theodora*, but Boyle's philosophical studies did not allow him time for the cultivation of stile, and the completion of the great design was reserved for Mrs. Rowe. Dr. Watts was one of the first who taught the dissenters to write and speak like other men, by shewing them that elegance might consist with piety. They would have both done honour to a better society, for they had that charity which

might well make their failings forgotten, and with which the whole christian world might wish for communion. They were pure from all the heresies of an age, to which every opinion is become a favourite that the universal church has hitherto detested.

This praise the general interest of mankind requires to be given to writers who please and do not corrupt, who instruct and do not weary. But to them all human eulogies are vain whom I believe applauded by angels and numbered with the just.

From this collection which perhaps being published only for the subscribers, will not be generally read, we shall select a few specimens both in verse and prose.

An Evening Reflection in great weakness.

' The day is far spent, the shadows of
' the evening are stretching over my head,
' which will usher in the darkness of the
' night. I view the change, not only
' without concern, but with pleasure, since
' it closes the scene of hurry and fatigue,
' and gives me an opportunity to lay the
' weak and wearied body on a bed of rest;
' in the hope that sleep will renew my
' strength and spirits for the work of the
' morrow.

' But, methinks, I should with yet more
' delight contemplate my declining day of
' life, and the approaching shadows of
' death. Has not my day been filled up
' with pains, disappointments, temptations,
' and sins? may not these things excite
' my wishes to quit such afflicting,
' such ensnaring scenes? will not this weary
' body be glad of rest in the grave? my
' noblest faculties, which are now often
' locked up in sleep, while fancy roves
' on the most impertinent or distressing
' themes, shall then find themselves free,
' enlarged, and equal to the sublime
' service, and happiness of the separate
' state.

' Come then, my soul, by faith anticipate
' the transporting scene! the anticipation
' will present thee with a thousand
' motives, sweet and strong, to pass the
' remainder of thy time on earth, with
' patience and cheerfulness. Nor let the
' apprehensions of the last hour dismay thee;
' perhaps thy tender father, who remembers
' thou art but dust, will gently loosen
' the bands, that the garments of flesh
' may easily drop off. Possibly, heaven
' may

may descend upon thee in those moments, and permit nature to expire without agony.

From EUSEBIUS to ELIZA,

My dear Eliza,

'Twas with pleasure I received an account of the manner in which you bore up under my removal from you; that you have so frequently been enabled to turn your thoughts from this lifeless clay, and that dark and silent grave wherein it is interred, to these blissful realms, at which my more noble part is safely arrived.

But your guardian angel informing me how greatly your spirits were depressed on the revolution of that day which gave me birth into your world, I could not forbear giving you a gentle reproof, and letting you know how different the sentiments of our blest inhabitants are from those your world imbibe. Nay, I would labour to bring you, even by the concessions you must be forced to make, on your imperfect way of reasoning, to acknowledge it is acting a most irrational and contradictory part, by giving way to such torrents of tears for my removal.

What was the reason, my dear Eliza, that you, who formerly, with so much pleasure, saw the returning day, and mention it with delight, now became dejected, wept all the morning, and saddened your friends all day long? will you reply, alas! the case is now widely different? I used on those days to enjoy thy company, and when deprived of that pleasure, had the satisfaction of hearing from my dear Eusebius; but now alas! we are parted, to meet no more, whilst my residence is on earth! will you, dare you, Eliza, you, who profess yourself a christian, argue in this manner? do not your own exalted hopes, and sometimes bright and enlarged views, lead you rather to think and say, "O my Eusebius! with what raised delight should I celebrate that day which gave thee birth, now I am assured that all the wise and kind designs of providence and grace, are fully answered by and upon thee? thou hast now attained, and art perfect; thou hast entered upon a happiness for which thou wast born, for which every scene of life prepared thee. A happiness, large as thy wishes, and lasting as thy immortal soul: and shall I repine at

thy felicity, and urge the strength of my affection as the motive? how absurd!" By such reflections, I well know, you, sometimes, stem the tide of immoderate sorrow; but too often faith resigns to nature. Shall I then give you some little description of the change I have passed through?

You know well, Eliza, it was the bright prospect I had of future glory that composed my mind, amidst the tedious languors of decaying nature, and sustained me through the last encounter. The moment the painful struggle was over, I perceived myself disengaged from all terrestrial scenes, and in the presence of a celestial being, who kindly offered to conduct me through the unknown regions of the air. The amazing scenes that presented on the way were beyond description; but be assured, that while you were lamenting over the just forsaken clay, I was entertained with scenes so new and delightful, that, believe me, for this felicity alone it had been well worth while to die. Yet, well knowing these to be only the outward courts of those mansions, to which I was ascending, I was not tempted to loiter on the road, but with eager impatience pressed on, till I came within the gates of the New Jerusalem, the city of the living God. No sooner was I entered, than a number of benevolent spirits (many of them my old acquaintance on earth) came to congratulate my arrival; one of which discovered a peculiar joy, and the welcome he gave me produced (though I knew not why) correspondent sensations of pleasure. I soon knew the cause, when he address'd me in these terms: "My dear son, as I left your world, while you were but an infant, I wonder not that I am unknown to you; but 'tis with unspeakable delight I meet you here, after all the difficulties and trials you have encountered in your militant state, of which I have had frequent intelligence, by those friendly spirits that minister to mankind. With transport shall I lead you up, and present you, as one of those children God has graciously given me, and with you offer my most exalted praise to him who has fully answered my wishes, and my prayers." He ceased, and led me to a throne, before which I bowed with reverence, and received my acquittal. From thence I was conveyed to my appointed mansion, near the beloved author of my natural life,

‘ life, and not far from that yet better
 ‘ friend, to whom I am indebted for life
 ‘ *everlasting*. My father, or by what su-
 ‘ perior name shall I call him (for his af-
 ‘ fection is now, if possible, more than pa-
 ‘ ternal) takes infinite pleasure in resolv-
 ‘ ing my questions, enlarging my views,
 ‘ initiating me in the forms of worship,
 ‘ and instructing me in the other employ-
 ‘ ments of this happy state. But I can
 ‘ give you no adequate idea of the scenes
 ‘ in which the meanest inhabitants of
 ‘ this world are engaged. Could I hope to
 ‘ succeed, I would not fail to attempt.
 ‘ Recollect the sweetest moment you ever
 ‘ knew, when conversing with a friend,
 ‘ when communing with your God,---
 ‘ even this will but weakly assist your con-
 ‘ jecture. Suffice it to say, that here every
 ‘ power for virtue is exerted to its ut-
 ‘ most, and every nature as happy as it can
 ‘ bear.

‘ Preserve then, my dear *Eliza*, through
 ‘ every difficulty, through every danger,
 ‘ sustained by the charming hope of ar-
 ‘ riving at all you wish, at all you love;
 ‘ in a state, where you will find that death
 ‘ has but increased the affection of your
 ‘ ever dear

EUSEBIUS.

From BELINDA to LETITIA.

‘ I will not attempt a description of
 ‘ the anguish with which I took my last
 ‘ farewell of my native country, and my
 ‘ dear *Letitia*. My father’s severe threat-
 ‘ nings seemed to forebode what treat-
 ‘ ment I should meet with when I came
 ‘ to town, though he informed me, that
 ‘ it would be better than I deserved: and
 ‘ indeed, the two days, that I continued
 ‘ there, I found it better than I expected;
 ‘ so that on the third day, when my bro-
 ‘ ther came and asked me to go on ship-
 ‘ board with him, I began to take heart,
 ‘ and with cheerfulness accepted the invi-
 ‘ tation. But I soon discovered that I
 ‘ was trapped, and destined for a voyage.
 ‘ In vain were my most earnest intreaties
 ‘ to return with my brother: I fell down
 ‘ and embraced his knees, but prayers and
 ‘ tears were ineffectual: with a stern coun-
 ‘ tenance he bid me desist; and told me
 ‘ he only executed my father’s orders.
 ‘ Having said this, he rose up, threw me
 ‘ off from him, and went away. I imme-
 ‘ diately fainted beneath my affliction, and
 ‘ when I recovered, looking around me,
 ‘ I saw a young lady, who seemed very

‘ assiduous in her attendance upon me,
 ‘ and spoke to me with great tenderness.
 ‘ O madam! said I, your concern for me
 ‘ is very generous, but I am beyond the
 ‘ reach of your friendly care.” “ No, re-
 ‘ plied she, I hope not; take this (put-
 ‘ ting a glass in my hand) and you will
 ‘ be better in a little time.” I drank what
 ‘ she gave me more out of complaisance
 ‘ than inclination, and it so far recovered
 ‘ me as to give me strength thus to address
 ‘ the lady: “ Why, madam, should you
 ‘ desire to prolong the misery of a dying
 ‘ wretch? my own father hath given the
 ‘ first stab to my heart, and lest it should
 ‘ prove too slight a wound, my brother,
 ‘ whom I loved as my own soul, has
 ‘ pierced it deeper. Death alone can
 ‘ give me ease.” Having said this I
 ‘ fainted again, and when I recovered,
 ‘ found myself on a bed in a small cabin,
 ‘ with the lady sitting by me. I continued
 ‘ for some days so ill, that I took no no-
 ‘ tice of any thing, nor once enquired
 ‘ what was to be done with me. But
 ‘ when I grew a little better, the young
 ‘ lady came to me one morning, and de-
 ‘ fired I would make myself easy, for she
 ‘ would do all in her power to render my
 ‘ place agreeable. By this I perceived I
 ‘ was either a servant or a slave, though
 ‘ which I could not determine. I com-
 ‘ manded myself so far, as to tell her,
 ‘ that as I found my time was hers, I
 ‘ was sorry I had been so long useless and
 ‘ troublesome; and that I hoped I should
 ‘ now make the return of a diligent at-
 ‘ tendance for all her compassion. My
 ‘ lady replied, “ Indeed, *Belinda*, I hear-
 ‘ tily pity you, and would never have
 ‘ consented to take you in this capacity,
 ‘ had I been at all acquainted with your
 ‘ story.” My uncle, the captain, told
 ‘ me he had provided me a waiting-maid,
 ‘ who on the death of her parents, was
 ‘ inclined to go abroad to try her fortune.
 ‘ I said, I did not doubt their inventing so
 ‘ plausible a pretence; for it could not be
 ‘ thought a parent would openly act such
 ‘ a part; however, I had great reason to
 ‘ be thankful, that I had met with a ten-
 ‘ derness in strangers, of which my nearest
 ‘ relations were destitute.

‘ Thus encouraged, I entered on my new
 ‘ station, with more calmness than could
 ‘ have been expected. My lady treated
 ‘ me more like a sister than a servant, by
 ‘ which she gained my high esteem and
 ‘ affection. I soon perceived, that she had
 ‘ sense and piety as well as uncommon
 ‘ good-

“ good-nature; and she, also, soon discerned the disadvantages I had laboured under in my education; especially that I was a great stranger to religion. She laboured with great diligence, but in the most engaging manner, to compensate these defects; and as my knowledge increased, warmly excited me to improve it. Her condescension freed me from all restraint in her company; but I durst not enter on the subjects nearest to my heart, lest she should extend her enquiries farther than I chose to carry my resolves. The last day of our voyage, after she had been speaking of the obedience due to parents, she added, in a mild tone of voice, “ I fear, *Belinda*, in this respect you have been greatly deficient; for I can never imagine, that a parent could thus behave without some high provocation. I have not mentioned this before, because I was not willing to add to your grief; and as you seemed so ignorant of your duty, both towards God and man, I was desirous to furnish you with some principles of this kind of knowledge, that you might be the better prepared to judge of the affair.” I was so confounded, that I could not reply for some time, but fell into a violent passion of weeping. “ Come, says she, don’t give way to this distress; for let your case be what it will, thank heaven, it is not hopeless: and I think, that the manner in which I have treated you might claim a true account of your story. I am apprehensive there may be some circumstance which you would choose to conceal, but I shall be glad, if, by a sincere relation, you can free me from my suspicion.” She waited for my reply, which was this: “ Alas! madam, I am wretched for this world, and the next. I fell a victim to love. A young gentleman, whose name is *Philander*, made his addresses to me, with the consent of parents on both sides; but a quarrel, not to be reconciled, happened between the families; upon which we were enjoined to meet no more; and for the greater security, *Philander* was sent several miles further in the country: but our love would not be controlled by the caprice of parents; we frequently wrote to, and sometimes had interviews with each other. The morning after the last interview I was going with him to the next town to be married, but being discovered, I was

“ carried back to my father, who kept me a close prisoner, till he sent me hither. This, madam, is a true account of the unhappy wretch before you, who dare not entertain a hope of mercy from God, or compassion from you.” As soon as I had ended, the captain called my lady away, and I was left alone some hours, to ruminate on this conversation. When she returned, she found me very uneasy, and told me, when we came on shore she would do all in her power for my advantage; but she feared that I could not continue long with her: which I found too true, for I had not been a month at *Barbadoes*, when she informed me, that we must part, adding this for my consolation, that she had, unknown to her uncle, provided me a residence for the present; to which she further said, she herself would attend me, as she was afraid to trust any one with the secret. She visited me often at this place, and continued her friendly advice, which seemed sometimes, to support my spirits, but at others, I was driven almost to desperation, and more than once, was providentially hindered from ending my life; the last intention I had of this kind, was to throw myself into the sea, and as I was walking for that purpose on the shore, to my inexpressible surprise and joy, I met *Philander*; his astonishment and pleasure seemed equal to mine; after a silent embrace, “ How much, cried he, do I owe to contrary gales which drove me into this port, where all my treasure lay!” Some time after he proceeded thus: “ when your father had disposed of you, I determined upon a voyage, imagining that life would be less burdensome in a strange country. Whilst I was contriving the best method of acquainting my father with my design, he was seized with a violent fever; which in a few days put an end to his life. As soon as I could, I settled my affairs, and embarked for -----but the winds have blown me in to the port of felicity.”

“ To finish my tedious narration, we went together to my obscure retreat, where my lady was waiting for me, to whom I related the surprising occurrence. She immediately conducted us to her house, where the captain most obligingly received us. The next day he gave my hand to *Philander*, and has desired us to make his house our home, till we can

return

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‘ return to our native country ; when I
‘ hope again, with pleasure, to meet my
‘ dear *Letitia*.

To Mr. B - - - - -

Dear Sir,

‘ Unequal distribution of what ? Money
‘ is, indeed, unequally distributed ; but
‘ is money felicity ? Is not a person happy
‘ in proportion to the attainment of his
‘ wishes ? In this view, is not ten
‘ thousand a year that pines to be twenty,
‘ less than a single fifty, that never sighed
‘ to become fifty-one ? *much* and *little* ;
‘ which, in general, is the most fervent
‘ wisher ? Of the rich, what multitudes are
‘ constantly wretched, by endeavouring to
‘ grow richer ? Of the poor, it can never
‘ be pretended, that unequal numbers dis-
‘ turb their present cares about futurity.
‘ They are born to poverty ; poverty obliges
‘ them to labour, and labour allows them
‘ no leisure to lament the necessity : even
‘ in the last extremities, hope supports,
‘ strangely supports them ; while the rich,
‘ as unaccountably, suffer through appre-
‘ hension.

‘ As the sphere in which you observe
‘ is not narrow, you must have made these
‘ reflections over and over. What think
‘ you of the following little narrative ?

‘ Last Monday I visited Sir *John M-----*.
‘ In the afternoon came one of his tenants,
‘ with only a part of his little rent ; and
‘ hoped his landlord would wait a while
‘ for the rest. Sir *John* took what he
‘ brought, and dismissed him, with rea-
‘ son to expect a seizure, if the remainder
‘ did not arrive in a week. The knight
‘ then assured me, that the low interest of
‘ money obliged him to keep a tight hand
‘ upon his tenants ; and that after all, he
‘ must lower his manner of living or soon
‘ sink beneath the meanest of his tenants.
‘ He spoke this in all the horror of appre-
‘ hension ; yet all the world knows the
‘ knight to be worth two thousand a year.

‘ The next morning, I called upon the
‘ tenant, whose circumstances I knew to be
‘ distressing, and his character to be un-
‘ blameable. The honest creature said, he
‘ hoped he should be able to get up his
‘ rent ; yet I could not discover that his
‘ hope had any reason to support it. I
‘ insisted on his landlord's impatience.
‘ Why then, sir, said he, Sir *John* must
‘ take them, two or three chairs, and my
‘ bed." In short, *George Marston* was, at

‘ that instant, happier than Sir *John M-----*.
‘ I came home, sent the man a trifle, which
‘ he can never trace from my hand ; and
‘ in my elbow-chair had this dream.

‘ *Jupiter* situated *Wealth* upon a moun-
‘ tain, and *Poverty* in a valley. They
‘ were his own daughters by *Minerva*,
‘ and born pregnant. *Wealth*, in due time,
‘ brought a daughter, who was struck
‘ with a palsy in her birth, and had a
‘ down look. She always trembled, and
‘ never could give her eyes an horizontal
‘ direction. *Poverty*, the same day, was
‘ delivered of a daughter, who never ceased
‘ to smile, and could look upward. The
‘ daughter of *Wealth* was called *Fear*, and
‘ that of *Poverty*, *Hope*. *Poverty*, by
‘ the soft hand of her daughter, was led up
‘ the side of the valley to a plain, on which
‘ she met *Wealth*, who had been forced
‘ thither, from the mountain, by her tremb-
‘ ling daughter. *Poverty* saluted her sister,
‘ who scorned to return the salutation ; but
‘ *Jupiter* descended, joined their hands,
‘ and commanded them to live together,
‘ upon that common. I waked by pro-
‘ nouncing aloud the words, I dare say
‘ occasioned my dream : *Rich and poor meet
‘ together ; the Lord is the maker of them
‘ all*.

‘ My heart deceives me, with a witness,
‘ if it thus endeavours to put off *Charity*.
‘ If only honesty seeks to solace itself
‘ with a rational persuasion that, bitter as
‘ it is, the cup of *Poverty* is not all bit-
‘ terness ; that, after drinking often, the
‘ ill taste may in a manner wear off, and
‘ that some drops of sweetness are, in-
‘ visibly, distilled into it, by the paternal
‘ hand of providence.

‘ Nay, believe me, I am not, designedly,
‘ soliciting for any of your poor tenants.--
‘ Here comes one of mine, who, though I
‘ have not *one* thousand a year, shall not
‘ find a Sir *John M-----* in

Yours, &c.

* * *

TRUTH'S Answer to a MAN'S Enquiry.

‘ **E**Nquire for happiness of me ?
‘ The point I own, is nice ;
‘ No lawyer I, so keep your fee,
‘ Yet take my best advice.
‘ At Mammon, why those glances thrown,
‘ Is *happiness* with him ?
‘ Hark !---let that pity-piercing groan,
‘ Confute so vain a whim.

‘ Ask

‘ Ask honour ; you perceive her hold
 ‘ A crown ; the tempter scorn ;
 ‘ That crown, though all of solid gold,
 ‘ Within it has a thorn.
 ‘ Try pleasure ; lo ! stark staring mad,
 ‘ She runs, she’s out of breath ;
 ‘ She laughs, yet is at heart so sad,
 ‘ She’s in the gasp of death.
 ‘ To Cupid shall we next apply ?
 ‘ Lo ! blood has stain’d his darts !
 ‘ Trust one that is not prone to lie ;
 ‘ His trade is wounding hearts.
 ‘ See virtue ! friend, you look too far !
 ‘ She’s near enough to kiss ;
 ‘ Her hand from heaven plucks down a star,
 ‘ And ’tis the star of bliss.

VIRTUE and VICE.

‘ **V**irtue, as hard up hill she bent,
 ‘ Grew faint, her very soul was spent ;
 ‘ So, down she sat, a while to rest,
 ‘ And lower’d her shield beneath her
 ‘ breast ;
 ‘ She slept, and as she slept she smil’d ;
 ‘ A dream had all her cares beguil’d.
 ‘ Vice watch’d for this, and sent a dart
 ‘ That reach’d, “ say not it reach’d her
 ‘ heart.”
 ‘ It must have pierc’d it through and
 ‘ through,
 ‘ But with his shield an angel flew,
 ‘ Ev’n through that shield the weapon
 ‘ found
 ‘ Its way, and lodg’d a dang’rous wound ;
 ‘ A wound that virtue bath’d with tears,
 ‘ For days, for weeks, for months, for
 ‘ years ;
 ‘ Twas heal’d at last ; but virtue still
 ‘ Bleeds at the thought of drowsy-hill.
 ‘ When virtue sleeps nor dreams of pain,
 ‘ She’ll soon be wounded, may be slain.

*The CRUEL SQUIRE ; or HOME is HOME
 however HOMELY.*

‘ **I**N cot of mud, instead of brick,
 ‘ Liv’d an old couple, *Nell* and *Dick* :
 ‘ Hard they labour’d while they cou’d,
 ‘ To rest in age, when rest all shou’d.
 ‘ Their honest handy-work was sped,
 ‘ And *Dick* their only child was dead.
 ‘ So, frugally, and not the best
 ‘ They eat and drank, and took their rest,
 ‘ Not doubting but their stock would hold
 ‘ Till the last sheet around them roll’d.
 ‘ No chimney-side but learnt to tell
 ‘ Strange tales of happy *Dick* and *Nell*.
 ‘ To know the truth, one day the squire
 ‘ Call’d in and warm’d him at their fire ;

‘ Eat toasted cheese, and drank some ale,
 ‘ Not like his own, ’twas small and stale.
 ‘ But how it touch’d his soul to find,
 ‘ In such a pair, such peace of mind !
 ‘ Not touch’d him, as it ought, to raise,
 ‘ At once, his wonder, and his praise ;
 ‘ Wonder that bliss should dwell so low,
 ‘ And praise, that Heav’n ordain’d it so.
 ‘ The marrow-piercing thought was this,
 ‘ “ Wealth pines ! and poverty has bliss !”
 ‘ “ My friends, quoth he, with artful guile,
 ‘ “ Thus age and honesty shou’d smile.
 ‘ “ You lead your lives as sweetly here,
 ‘ “ As I, with all I boast a year.
 ‘ “ Yet, if you’ll come, and with me spend
 ‘ “ A month or so, my chaize I’ll send ;
 ‘ “ You shall be welcome, I protest,
 ‘ “ I would not wish a worthier guest.”
 ‘ They knew not what to think or say,
 ‘ But thank’d him, in their home-bred
 ‘ way.
 ‘ “ May-hap, said *Nell*, the *Squire*’s in joke.”
 ‘ He vow’d he most sincerely spoke ;
 ‘ And they should find it. Home he went ;
 ‘ And chaize, indeed, next morning sent.
 ‘ Said *Nell*, “ The favour’s vast and high !
 ‘ “ We dare no other than comply.”
 ‘ *Dick* said, “ We’ll risque it, *Nell*, dy’e
 ‘ “ see.
 ‘ “ Nay, what’s the *Squire* to you, and me ?”
 ‘ A second thought the first confutes,
 ‘ So quick they don’d their *Sunday* suits,
 ‘ And bowl’d away ; drest at his door,
 ‘ The *Squire* receiv’d them. When before,
 ‘ To guests like these, was mansion wide ?
 ‘ The rooms had don’d their utmost pride ;
 ‘ The servants waited gay and thick,
 ‘ To *Nell*, said Madam, Sir, to *Dick*.
 ‘ They din’d and supp’d, on twenty dishes,
 ‘ And lay-----O far beyond their wishes !
 ‘ Thus wore a week, the *Squire* so kind !
 ‘ Alas ! they knew not half his mind !
 ‘ *Dick* was fatigu’d, and so was *Nell*.
 ‘ Quoth *Dick*, “ I’ll feign myself not well ;
 ‘ “ Nor will the thing be feigning quite,
 ‘ “ I’m sick at heart, and you’re not right,”
 ‘ Here wisely, *Dick*, forbore to name
 ‘ What *Nell* advis’d the day they came.
 ‘ Mark this, upbraiding husbands all ;
 ‘ A wife’s past failings ne’er recal.
 ‘ Their sickness to the *Squire* they told,
 ‘ Said, “ They might die, for they were old,
 ‘ “ And ’twas their wish, an’t pleas’d the sky,
 ‘ “ Where they had liv’d, in peace to die.”
 ‘ The *Squire* agreed, but with a sneer,
 ‘ Cry’d, “ O you’re, discontented here !”
 ‘ He sped them going, but how pain’d,
 ‘ That his vile end was yet ungain’d !
 ‘ End ne’er was viler, for ’twas this,
 ‘ To change his anguish for their bliss.

‘ This

' This end he fanfy'd must ensue,
 ' If instant open'd on their view,
 ' Scenes of gay affluence quite unknown,
 ' Which pride would prompt to wish their
 ' own.
 ' But pride was far from them; their end
 ' Was just to live and not depend.
 ' That night, said *Dick*, as round the fire
 ' They sat, "heaven's blessing crown the
 " squire!
 " But not his greatness to partake,
 " Wou'd I this little cot forsake.
 " Our ale beats all his sparkling wine,
 " For that's the squire's, and this is mine.
 " There, when behind their master's back,
 " Cou'd I command or *Tom*, or *Jack*?
 " No; this would laugh, and that would
 " snigger,
 " And cry, Good lack! that aukward
 " figure!
 " Here, when I please, to *Nell* I say,
 " Do this, or that, and she'll obey,
 " Obey with such concern to please,
 " As easy, but when I'm at ease.
 " And what I value more than life,
 " *Nell*'s all mine own! my all! my wife!"
 ' Quoth *Nell*, and round his neck she flung
 ' Her arms, "I lov'd thee less when young!
 " You're all to me! no more we'll roam!
 " However homely, home is home."
 ' In this let men of fortune rest,
 ' That heav'n impow'rs them to be blest
 ' For cots of mud, wish'd well or ill,
 ' Whene'er they can be happy, will.
 ' Still, still may vice, to heaven's high praise,
 ' But crush herself, and virtue raise!

*Dr. Lucas on mineral Waters, continued
from p. 229, and concluded.*

THE succeeding parts of *Dr. Lucas's*
 book contain analytical examinations
 of the waters found in the most celebrated
 and frequented medicinal springs or baths.
 In foreign waters, though indeed often
 visited, but more commonly by voluptu-
 ousness or curiosity than sickness, the na-
 tives of this island have little interest, and
 we shall therefore pass over his observa-
 tions upon them without extract or selec-
 tion. But our own waters of *Bath*, to
 which almost all the wealthy and all the
 wretched make an annual resort, to which
 those have recourse to whom baffled phy-
 sicians prescribe change of place, or ex-
 hausted luxury prompts change of plea-
 sure; the baths from which such mul-
 titudes expect either ease of pain or in-

crease of happiness, deserve to be con-
sidered with particular attention.

Sickness will fly to any place where
 health is promised, but what should draw
 the happy and the healthy to *Bath*, it is
 not easy to discover, since all that *Bath*
 can afford preferably to any other place,
 the luxury of a warm fountain, is polluted
 by the most brutal grossness, and impeded
 by the most troublesome inconvenience.
 ' The shameful abuse of these celebrated
 ' waters must evidently appear upon con-
 ' sidering the present method of bathing
 ' in *Bath*. In the first place, here are no
 ' places for undressing, upon going into
 ' the bath, nor for taking a bed, or for
 ' dressing upon coming out. Every ba-
 ' ther must then be carried undressed from
 ' his lodgings; must take his chance for
 ' the temperature of the air, as well as of
 ' that of the bath; which, for its size,
 ' the time required for filling it, and its
 ' exposure to the variable open air, can
 ' never be determined two days, or per-
 ' haps two hours together: he must go in,
 ' exposed to the eyes of the multitude,
 ' for whose entertainment the pump-room
 ' windows overlook the king's bath, on
 ' one side, for the amusement of persons
 ' of a certain rank; whilst the other sides
 ' are environed with a parapet-wall, by
 ' way of balustrade, to make a gallery for
 ' the convenience of the numberless specta-
 ' tors, of the lowest class, who divert
 ' themselves there with the sight of the
 ' bathers, as at a bull or bear-beating.
 ' In this way, a poor patient must per-
 ' ambulate a pavement, more unequal
 ' than that of many of their streets; in
 ' some places, covered with large loose
 ' pebbles, fit for mending the high-ways,
 ' by way of gravel. After wading along
 ' a considerable space of this rugged way,
 ' which no patient can be supposed to do,
 ' without the assistance of the pressure of
 ' the water and an attendant in the same
 ' attire, called a guide; thus supported
 ' and conducted, a person may pass along,
 ' through a crowd of bathers, guides and
 ' spectators, of both sexes, and of all
 ' ranks; and, when the severity of the
 ' weather requires it, he may, sometimes,
 ' shelter himself, like a statue, in a nich;
 ' if he comes time enough, before they be
 ' all taken up. After making the destined
 ' circuit, he is conducted back to the slip,
 ' a narrow shaded place, with stairs, by
 ' which the bathers slip, or go in and out;
 ' here, he is stripped of his wet garb, gets
 ' on a dry flannel shirt, is wrapped up in
 ' blankets

blankets and sent home in a chair to his lodgings; there, to take his bed, to cool, or to sweat; if he can, according to the directions of his physician.

In the next place, to guard against the inclemency of the weather, as well as to conceal ones nakedness from the eyes of the multitude, every bather, like his attendant, is dressed in a tight canvass jacket and drawers, with a cap upon his head, all which he wears in coming from his lodgings to the bath. This, or any other, attire must help to frustrate the intention and the end of bathing; as the skin cannot come freely into contact with more water, than at first going into the baths passes through and fills this garment; nor can the body with decency at any time, in the public view of bathers and spectators of both sexes, nor with safety in the open air, at other times, be washed and rubbed, as it should be to answer fully the purposes of bathing.

In the third place, the baths can be had only at certain hours in the forenoon; and to complete the absurdity of the political, as well as medicinal administration of these baths, the patients, regardless of their ranks or necessities, are peremptorily prohibited to bathe on sundays; for, though the worshipful head and members of the government never are known to refuse to draw beer or brandy or to sell any other of their wares on sundays; and though every other form of medicine may be purchased; bathing, however necessary, is not to be permitted. In this respect, the ox or the ass falling into a pit at Bath, is not to be helped out on the sabbath-day, to shew their regard to the founder of our religion, who taught the reverse. Moreover, as bathing in one particular bath must necessarily be prescribed to numbers of both sexes and at the same time, there must be a promiscuous bathing of sexes, which decency and common sense, as well as physical reasoning, must condemn. The women, it is true, are clothed. Formerly, they wore drawers, like the men; now, they wear loose canvass shifts, girded about the waste, or wastecoats and short pettycoats, with some leaden weights, to prevent their rising with the air bubbles of the bath waters; as their female attendants or guides also do. In this, they suffer, in some measure, the same disadvantages with the men. The looser garb is certainly the better. But, the bathing of numbers

together, though of either sex, is extremely inelegant, as well as irrational. The more breathe the same confined air together, the worse that air must necessarily be made. Yea, we know, that confined air, by much breathing in it, becomes, instead of wholesome, noxious, to every animal. Who can be ignorant, that water suffers in the same proportion? Who is there so uncleanly, as to wash his feet, or even dip his fingers, in the water used by another?—And shall persons, of any sense of elegance, decency or reason, go into a bath, in which, not only the hands and feet, but the whole bodies of both sexes, foul and distempered, as they may be, are at once immersed and washed? Sure the vile, base custom needs no more than to be thus cursorily exposed, to render it detested and avoided, as it deserves! What a reproach is it to our physic and polity, that this reformation has been so much and so long wanted! That while some have found it their interest to furnish out theatres, magnificent rooms, not equalled out of Britain, for balls, concerts, assemblies; in short, while ample provision is made for all the ordinary entertainments and amusements; there appears nothing done with a design to make the drinking or bathing in the waters effectual, commodious or even safe! For, besides the inconveniences and the danger attending the use of the barbarous baths, there is not a covered way to walk in after drinking; but, patients must sit or stand in the pump-room; which, from its situation, structure and pavement, must be too hot in summer and as much too cold in winter. So that upon the whole, there appears no more contrivance, design or regularity, no more provision for the sick, no more thought of seconding the efficacy of the waters, than if Bath had been as completely deserted, as it is crowded by physicians, apothecaries and chirurgeons.

To this, it probably may be objected, that I expose faults, which are not to be corrected; that they have been observed and animadverted upon, with due concern, by many before me; but, that no means could be found of remedying the evils. To this, I answer, that none evil is easier remedied: it is evident, that the quantity of water, discharged by the smallest of these sources, is sufficient to furnish a considerable number of baths, great and small. But, suppose there

‘was none other source, than that of the
 ‘king’s bath, it is easy to calculate, from
 ‘the quantity of water, by that, in a few
 ‘hours discharged, that this alone could
 ‘be made to supply at all hours of the day,
 ‘a greater number of baths, than are ge-
 ‘nerally wanting there. But, as we find,
 ‘the king’s bath source discharges about
 ‘one thousand and sixty tuns in twenty-
 ‘four hours; that of the cross bath, about
 ‘one hundred and ten tuns in the same
 ‘time, and that of the hot bath, about
 ‘one hundred and twelve tuns in the like
 ‘space, it is easy to compute how many
 ‘baths may be filled with new water in the
 ‘day, allowing one tun to a bath for a
 ‘single person. The method of distribut-
 ‘ing them is most simple and easy: it is
 ‘but inclosing the great source, as at *Aken*,
 ‘with a thick, strong, close cemented, stone
 ‘wall, in the form of a cistern, of a con-
 ‘venient height; arching it closely over,
 ‘the better to confine the vapor, as well as
 ‘the heat of the waters; leaving an open-
 ‘ing, with a well adapted cover, by which
 ‘the vegetable scum, hitherto looked upon
 ‘as sulphur, should at convenient times be
 ‘removed in the warm seasons, when alone
 ‘it rises. From such a conduit as this, it
 ‘is easy to conceive how these waters, in
 ‘the highest perfection, may be conveyed
 ‘to all the lower part of the town, by
 ‘pipes, or aqueducts of other kinds. If
 ‘then, in the places of the present shame-
 ‘fully rude and barbarous baths, proper
 ‘houses were built, with all the fit ac-
 ‘commodations for decent, regular and
 ‘rational baths, as in the antient *Roman*
 ‘baths, or those of *Aken*; they may be
 ‘sure of a copious supply of water, in
 ‘greater perfection, than it can now be
 ‘had, as well as with vapor baths, which
 ‘are now unknown in this city. There
 ‘need be no promiscuous bathing of the
 ‘sexes; none impediment from garments;
 ‘no danger of imbibing the foulness or
 ‘diseases of another body: for, every in-
 ‘dividual, where it should be found ne-
 ‘cessary, might have a particular private
 ‘bath, as well as a bed contiguous, and
 ‘all the other requisites for bathing de-
 ‘cently, commodiously, rationally and ef-
 ‘fectually.’

Dr. *Lucas* then proceeds to analyse the waters which have been hitherto univer-
 sally or almost universally believed to be
 sulphureous. *Lucas* has, I believe, irre-
 fragably shewn that whatever else they
 may contain, they are without sulphur.

Of the sulphureous impregnation two e-

vidences supposed invincible, were produ-
 ced; one a sulphur, or sulphureous con-
 crete floating on the water; the other, the
 known practice of making shillings become
 guineas, or of giving silver a yellow tinge.

Of the sulphur found in the water, this
 is his account.

‘I was desired to call to any of the
 ‘guides for *Bath* sulphur, as they, who
 ‘were accustomed to collect, and apply it
 ‘to the patients, would undoubtedly give
 ‘me the right sort. Having thus had re-
 ‘course to the guides, for greater cer-
 ‘tainty, I readily procured some speci-
 ‘mens of this *Bath* sulphur, which were
 ‘approved to be right, by those, that put
 ‘me in this method of procuring it. But,
 ‘I was not at all undeceived. I was now
 ‘only certified, what it was, that had
 ‘been thus taken for sulphur, which was
 ‘only what I had before observed and
 ‘collected myself, a fair vegetable, a mi-
 ‘nute aquatic plant, which, though evi-
 ‘dent to the senses of sight, touch and
 ‘smell, Mr. *Thomas Haviland*, the apo-
 ‘thecary, of all that I conversed with, or
 ‘heard of, at *Bath*, was the only person,
 ‘I met, skilful enough in botany to per-
 ‘ceive it to be but an aquatic plant!

‘I took of this substance, which smelled
 ‘like others of its tribe, and had a ferru-
 ‘gineous taste, from the chalybeate scum
 ‘of the water, which arose and mixed
 ‘with this minute vegetable, so that the
 ‘one could not be well gathered without
 ‘the other; I washed off the mud, that
 ‘adhered to it, and could then distinctly
 ‘see its minute, more than capillary,
 ‘stalks, or fibres, like shreds of a fine deep
 ‘green silk, and shewed them to several
 ‘others. Mr. *Woulfe*, a most ingenious
 ‘naturalist and chemist, who assisted me
 ‘in mine experiments then at *Bath*, and
 ‘Mr. *Vaughan* the surgeon, observed
 ‘the same. It answered all the charac-
 ‘teristics of the small aquatic plants before
 ‘mentioned, under the title of *Alga* or
 ‘*Conserva*.’

The yellow tincture imparted to silver
 he has very carefully traced to its true
 cause, and gives the following history of
 the process.

‘A clean silver spoon, standing some
 ‘hours in the water, shewed not the least
 ‘visible tendency to yellow. The same
 ‘experiment tried at the pump, under a
 ‘continual current of hot water, had no
 ‘better success. Then, clean silver leaf,
 ‘beat out of coppelled silver, was set in a
 ‘large glass, and filled with water from
 ‘the

the pump; where it was kept for eight hours, first, the water often renewed, without any sensible change; and then, for twenty-four hours, in the like manner, without inclining perceptibly to any shade of yellow. I repeated these experiments several times, to no better effect; and at length, presumed to conclude, in mine own mind, with great submission to these potent dispensers of fire and brimstone, and all self-sufficient dictators, that they were all, in this at least, mistaken.

Being by repeated, accurate trials, assured of the truth of mine experiments, I ventured to mention their result publicly; when I received for answer from some that the existence of sulphur was too well attested, by the authority of antient and modern writers and practitioners, to admit of any doubt at this day; that the fact was known to the guides or attendants of the baths, and that if I gave any of them some shillings, they would soon bring them to me tinged, as if gilded, so that they might pass for guineas. I gave one of the guides some shillings which he soon returned to me of a clean, bright, pale guinea colour. The fact was not to be denied, and the gainsayer must be a fool in common estimation. But, how this was done now remained to be shewn. It was first said to be done by the bath-water. But, that being denied, as planely impossible, with a boldness that favored more of truth than discretion; the waters and mud were then said to be both necessary. Upon desiring then, to see the gilding thus performed; it was at first evaded, and at length positively refused; being, as was alledged, a secret of great import.

I now saw the fraud clearly; for if the Bath waters mud, or any thing else, properly belonging to the baths, were really concerned in this pretended gilding or tinging of silver, why should it not be done as openly and publicly as the matter was by all ranks asserted for a fact?

I could not be insensible of the various ways of tinging silver yellow. I readily and clearly saw this was neither really gilded nor lacquered, but actually tinged, as in some such solution of a phlogistic body, as we have before mentioned. Desirous to come at the truth, I was obliged to fall in with the too universal mode, and bribe the under-priest of the mysteries, onely to let me see his operation.

He pretended artfully, that the mud

of the baths was what, by a peculiar management, known onely to a few of his brethren, by which, I hope, he meant onely the guides, produced the golden effect. I saw him collect the mud and attended him to his own house, where I found his wife was the more dexterous in the fraudulent operation. Having first scoured well the pieces to be gilded, with fine sand, she poured some hot water out of a kettle upon the mud in an earthen basin. Into this mixture she threw the scoured shillings and rubbed them in it with her fingers; but without producing any sensible effect. Then, she took up a quart bottle and poured a little of its liquid contents into the muddy mixture; upon which the shillings began to change their aspect and turn yellow; she continued rubbing them now and then adding some of the liquor in the bottle: till she brought them to the desired color; then she washed them slightly with the warm water, and dried them. Thus was the silver evidently tinged of a golden color.

I must have wanted the sense of smelling, as well as be void of all knowledge in chemistry, did I not discover this secret, at sight and smell of the operation. I took another clean shilling and shewed them, they need not be at that trouble; since what was in the bottle alone was sufficient for the purpose; so pouring a little of the secret, odoriferous juice upon this clean shilling, tinged it instantly as deep, though not as equal, as those that were rubbed with the mud. Neither Bath water, nor any thing that enters its composition is concerned in this operation, which is performed by what offends the senses even at naming, putrid urine onely, without any thing related to these baths.

It is of more importance to know what diseases these waters will cure than of what ingredients they are compounded; we shall conclude this extract with the author's opinion of their virtues.

Whatsoever disorders may be relieved by dilution with warm water, charged with a mineral spirit of the acid kind, with a more heavy acid of the vitriolic kind, and by their means, impregnated with a very small portion of iron, a considerable quantity of absorbent earth and selenite, with a little sea salt, and less Glauber's salt; I say, whatever such a composition, most exquisitely performed by the inimitable chemistry of nature, may, Bath water must effect; but no more.

‘ Whatever discords then, derive their
 ‘ origine from an acrimony, not acescency
 ‘ of the juices; whatever disorders spring
 ‘ from an alcalescency of the humours, such
 ‘ as a redundance or preternatural acrimo-
 ‘ ny of the bile, with putrescency in the
 ‘ fluids or bowels; there, the feverish com-
 ‘ motions being previously allayed, *Bath*
 ‘ waters will be found a sovereign remedy.

‘ But wherever, if ever it has been
 ‘ found serviceable in opposite indications;
 ‘ there the effects must be attributed to the
 ‘ predominancy of the watery element,
 ‘ with the little pittance of iron, which it
 ‘ contains.

‘ In all choleric complaints, whether
 ‘ their effects be felt in the first or second
 ‘ passages, or upon the surface of the skin,
 ‘ in the variety of eruptions and foulnesses
 ‘ that come under the denomination of bi-
 ‘ lious; in the putrid and alcalescent state
 ‘ of the juices, attending a long continu-
 ‘ ance of these disorders; or brought on
 ‘ by foul, luxurious feeding upon putri-
 ‘ fying animal food, with sharp hot sauces,
 ‘ the modes of our wife and polite days;
 ‘ by consequent putrid fevers; or by long
 ‘ voyages at sea, wherein men are gene-
 ‘ rally forced to live upon salt and stale
 ‘ provisions, unwholesome beverage, and
 ‘ foul air; in the rheumatic and other
 ‘ sharp pains in the bowels and limbs, at-
 ‘ tending these complaints; in spasms, pal-
 ‘ sies, hypochondriac and hysterical passions
 ‘ and other nervous disorders arising from
 ‘ this cause; *Bath* water must prove one
 ‘ of the best remedies within the com-
 ‘ pass of human knowledge, as it must di-
 ‘ lute the humors, blunt and correct their
 ‘ acrimony, resist their putrefaction and
 ‘ promote their expulsion by the proper
 ‘ emunctories; and, at the same time, tend
 ‘ to brace up the solids to the natural tone.

‘ Hence it is easy to conceive in what a
 ‘ variety of cases, *Bath* waters may be ra-
 ‘ tionally and successfully administered.

‘ *Bath* waters may sometimes be found
 ‘ serviceable where they do not at first sight
 ‘ appear indicated, but rather the contrary.
 ‘ How can *Bath* waters being found useful
 ‘ to gouty and nephritic persons, as in some
 ‘ instances it has been, be accounted for
 ‘ upon the principles layed down? In mine
 ‘ apprehension, it can only be done in this
 ‘ manner: simple dilution is the basis of
 ‘ every known remedy in these disorders. A
 ‘ compound fluid, whose solid contents are
 ‘ but about seventeen grains in a pint, can
 ‘ not be supposed void of that requisite.
 ‘ The solid contents, especially the terrene

‘ which make about twelve parts of the
 ‘ seventeen, can not, in this vehicle, be of
 ‘ any sort of service, and may possibly be
 ‘ the reverse; by increasing the calculous
 ‘ matter; and the acid must tend to thicken
 ‘ the juices, and consequently, to lay a
 ‘ foundation for an increase of the malady.
 ‘ Yet the patients are confessedly relieved!
 ‘ ---but how?---If by superabundant bile,
 ‘ the stomach and bowels have been irritated
 ‘ and weakened, the appetite and digestion
 ‘ vitiated, the secretions and excretions
 ‘ disturbed or interrupted; whereby the
 ‘ gout is rendered irregular; *Bath* water
 ‘ agreeable to our theory, will ease and
 ‘ strengthen the stomach and bowels, re-
 ‘ store the lost functions, and soon after
 ‘ bring on a regular fit; which being the
 ‘ crisis, by which the disorder is relieved,
 ‘ the patient necessarily grows better, ea-
 ‘ sier and stronger, than for some time be-
 ‘ fore he could have been. In this salutary
 ‘ change however, the watery element
 ‘ bears no small share; as has been ex-
 ‘ plained in treating of simple warm water.
 ‘ And upon the same principle, do these
 ‘ waters become useful in some particular
 ‘ nephritic cases, without being therefore
 ‘ justly to be enumerated among the fit
 ‘ medicines for the stone, gravel, or gout.

‘ To me then, it plainly appears, that
 ‘ the waters of *Bath* are most effectual,
 ‘ most excellent remedies, in all disorders,
 ‘ that arise from the reverse of acids! cho-
 ‘ ler or bile, or an alcalescency in the
 ‘ juices, and vices thereto consequent, in-
 ‘ duced in the state of the solids; for which,
 ‘ they could not possibly be found proper,
 ‘ had they, as has been long falsely ima-
 ‘ gined and asserted, been charged, like
 ‘ some of the baths of the antients, to
 ‘ which they are unjustly compared, with
 ‘ bitumen, sulphur or nitre; the contrary
 ‘ of which, both from theory and practice,
 ‘ appears.

‘ I must remark, that the doses com-
 ‘ monly given of *Bath* waters, with or
 ‘ without the medley of medicines usually
 ‘ mixed with them, can be found of very
 ‘ little real benefit. Let any sensible man,
 ‘ however unassisted with physical reason-
 ‘ ing, but judge what can be effected by a
 ‘ pint of water warmed and impregnated
 ‘ to the pitch pointed out in *Bath* water?--
 ‘ what is to be expected from the propor-
 ‘ tions of the ingredients of this composi-
 ‘ tion, jointly or separately taken?—The
 ‘ water of almost every common pump,
 ‘ contains in general almost as much earth,
 ‘ as any of the waters of *Bath*; and some
 ‘ salt,

‘ salt, partly of the same nature, less indeed in quantity. No man, that drinks water, baulks at a pint, two or three of such a water in the day. The addition of a mineral acid, with a small proportion of another neuter salt and a very small quantity of iron, must undoubtedly make some difference; yet, not surely such as can authorise the confining patients, even of the robust kind, to a pint a day for months, and much less to three or four ounces a day, two or three times a week, as is frequently the case at Bath! The more antient, who certainly were not much more ignorant of the nature of these waters, nor less empirical, than the more modern practitioners, gave their patients more of the waters, and less shop medicines, than their successors. The former gave them hardily, from a pint or two at a time, to five, six, eight or ten pints a day, at proper intervals, according as the stomach and bowels would bear them, without offence or inconvenience to the patient. And, if their records bear truth, which even their dissenting followers are forced to confess, the practice of those, who gave them thus by the pint, was attended with infinitely greater and better success, than can be boasted to attend that of those who have since measured them out strictly by the ounce.

‘ All extremes are bad. And, as nothing is to be expected from the pittance of the more modern practitioners, than what they themselves seem to look for; the detaining the patients at Bath, to favour the opportunity of giving plenty of other medicines; so on the other hand, some mischief may be dreaded from large and sudden draughts. I think, they had best be taken at half a pint at a time, at convenient intervals, as far as four, six, or eight such glasses in the forenoon; one or two at an hour or two's distance before dinner; and as much about the same time before supper. Rarely, if ever at meals, as they can but ill, if at all, assist digestion.

‘ It behoves the more weakly and delicate, to be more cautious in commencing a course of these waters. And none should take them, without previously emptying the first passages, with some simple, saline or manna purge. Those of tender frames will find it best to begin with one of the cooler waters, as that of the cross bath, for example; and at first,

‘ take no more than a quarter of a pint at a time, and not above a glass or two a day, for some days; then, increasing it gradually, insensibly to the quantity requisite; and then, gradually exchanging it for the hottest, where that is found necessary; and after taking it thus, the stated time; diminishing the quantity, and changing the water, in the same order and proportion, in which it was augmented.

Geographical, historical, political, philosophical and mechanical Essays: the first, containing an Analysis of a general Map of the Middle British Colonies in America; and of the country of the confederate Indians. A description of the face of the country, the boundaries of the confederates; and the maritime and inland Navigations of the several rivers and lakes contained therein. By LEWIS EVANS. Doddsley.

NOTHING in this world is simply good. Peace the great blessing of the world, produces luxury, idleness and effeminacy. Scarcely any thing is simply evil. War among its numerous miseries has sometimes useful consequences. The last war between the *Russians* and *Turks* made Geographers acquainted with the situation and extent of many countries little known before, in the north of *Europe*, and the war now kindled in *America*, has incited us to survey and delineate the immense wastes of the western continent by stronger motives than mere science or curiosity could ever have supplied, and enabled the imagination to wander over the lakes and mountains of that region, which many learned men have marked as the seat destined by providence for the fifth empire.

At what time, or whether at any time their prediction will be verified, no human sagacity can discover, but as power is the constant and unavoidable consequence of learning, there is no reason to doubt that the time is approaching when the *Americans* shall in their turn have some influence on the affairs of mankind, for literature apparently gains ground among them. A library is established in *Carolina*; and some great electrical discoveries were made at *Philadelphia*, where the map and treatise which we are now about to consider were likewise printed and engraved.

West-

294 *Account of Evans's Map of the middle Colonies in America.*

Westward the seat of empire takes its way,
The four first acts already past,
The fifth shall end the drama with the day,
Time's noblest product is the last.

Bp. BERKLEY.

To this great event the present inland war cannot fail to contribute, as the inhabitants will necessarily become better versed in the military arts, and the Indians themselves as they are courted by one or other of the contending nations, will learn the use of *European* weapons, and the convenience of *European* institutions. They will at least in time learn their own importance, and will be incited to attempt something more than the chase of Beavers, when they are once convinced that something more may be performed.

The map is engraved with sufficient beauty, and the treatise written with such elegance as the subject admits tho' not without some mixture of the *American* dialect, a tract of corruption to which every language widely diffused must always be exposed.

The general account which Mr. *Evans* gives of his map, may afford some hints for the improvement of geographical projections.

It comprizes such an extent, as is connected with that very valuable country on the *Ohio*, which is now the object of the *British* and *French* policy, and the different routes of both nations thither. The lake *Ontario* is equally open to both; to the one by the river *St. Lawrence*; to the other by the rivers *Hudson*, *Mohocks*, and *Seneca*. But the *French* having, thirty years ago, fixed themselves on the straits of *Niagara*, by building fortresses on lands confessedly *British*, secured the key on that side to all the country westward. Those in power see at last its consequence, and are projecting the recovery of it; and with great judgment, for that purpose, are establishing a naval force on lake *Ontario*, as very necessary in the recovery and securing of it. The issue of this enterprise will have great influence on our affairs, and of all things it becomes the colonies to push it on with vigour. If they succeed here, the remainder of the work will be easy; and nothing so, without it. The *English* have several ways to *Ohio*; but far the best is by *Potomack*.

By reason of the little acquaintance the public has with these remoter parts, where the country is yet a wilderness, and the necessity of knowing the ways

of travelling there, especially by water; in the map is pointed out the nature of the several streams; as where rapid, gentle or obstructed with falls, and consequently more or less fitted for inland navigation with canoes, boats or larger vessels; and where the portages are made at the falls, or from one river, creek or lake to another. And for distinguishing the extent of the marine navigation, the places, that the tide reaches, in the several rivers, are pointed out. And in these sheets, both the marine and inland navigation are treated of at length.

As the nature of the soil and streams depend upon the elevation and depression of the land; I have particularly explained here the different stages that it is divided into. It were to be wish'd that we had like accounts of all countries; as such would discover to us great regularity, where an unattentive observer would imagine there was nothing but confusion; and at the same time explain the climates, the healthiness, the produce, and conveniences for habitations, commerce and military expeditions, to a judicious reader in a few pages, better than volumes of remarks on places, drawn without these distinctions.

To render this map useful in commerce, and in ascertaining the boundaries of lands, the time of high-water, at the full and change of the moon, and the variation of the magnetical needle are laid down. But as these deserve particular explanations, I have, for want of room, concluded to treat of them at large in a separate essay.

Along the western margin of the map is a line representing the greatest lengths of days and nights (without allowance for the refraction) which will assist travellers, in forming some judgment of the latitude of places, by the help of their watches only.

Tho' many of these articles are almost peculiar to the author's maps, they are of no less importance than any thing, that has yet had a place amongst geographers. But want of room in the plate, has obliged me to leave out what would have very much assisted my explanation of the face of the country, I mean a section of it in several directions; such would have exhibited the rising and falling of the ground, and how elevated above the surface of the sea; what parts are level, what rugged; where the

moun-

mountains rise, and how far they spread. Nor is this all that a perpendicular section might be made to represent; for, as on the upper side, the elevations, depressions, outer appearances and names of places may be laid down; on the lower, the nature of the soil, substrata and particular fossils may be expressed. It was with regret I was obliged to omit it. But in some future maps of separate colonies, I hope to be furnished with more room.

The present, late and antient seats of the original inhabitants are expressed in the map; and though it might be imagined that several nations are omitted, which are mentioned by authors, it may be remarked, that authors, for want of knowledge in Indian affairs, have taken every little society for a separate nation; whereas they are not truly more in number than I have laid down. I have been something particular in these sheets in representing the extent of the country of the confederates or five nations; because, whatever is theirs, is expressly acceded to the *English* by treaty with the *French*.

He has given a short table of latitude which will likewise be of use to those who shall construct general maps. As he writes chiefly for *America* he places his meridian at the State-house in *Philadelphia*, but to facilitate the comparison of his map with others he has added a computation of degrees from *London*.

The principal observations of latitude are these,

Boston	42 25	By Governor BURNET.
N. Boundary	42 2	
Connecticut	40 42	
New-York	41 40	By the Jersey and N. York Commi- sioners, 1719.
N. Station Point	39 57	
Philadelphia	40 40	
Shamokin	41 45	By L. EVANS.
Owego	42 55	
Onondaga	43 17	
Ofwego	40 28	By Col. FRY.
Sandy-Hook,	39 59	
Ray's Town,	40 26	
Shannopen's Town	45 18	By CHAMPLAIN, in 1603.
S. Side of S. St. Louis.	45 27	
Ville Marie,		

As this treatise consists principally of descriptions of roads disfigured by Indian names, and of authorities on which the map depends, it scarcely admits of extract

or epitome. There are however interspersed some observations like green spots among barren mountains from which our readers will obtain a just idea of the situation and state of those untravelled countries.

To recount all the surveys of roads, tracts of land and general lines, that I have been favoured with, in the composition of my former map, which makes so considerable a part of this, would be endless: but I must not omit here to repeat, with gratitude, my thanks, not only for the favours many gentlemen did me, but the chearfulness they shewed in assisting in a design intended for public service. It would have been almost impossible to have succeeded in the composition, notwithstanding all these helps, without my personal knowledge also of almost all the country it contained. One of the greatest mistakes in it arose, from my going from *Kinderhook* to *Albany* by night, where the skipper deceived me in the distance. An *European* may be at a loss to know, why there is a necessity for these sorts of helps in making a map of a country; for that reason it must be observed, that all *America*, east of *Mississippi*, low lands, hills and mountains, is every where covered with woods, except some interval spots of no great extent, cleared by the *European* colonets. Here are no churches, towers, houses or peaked mountains to be seen from afar, no means of obtaining the bearings or distances of places, but by the compass and actual mensuration with the chain. The mountains are all almost so many ridges with even tops and nearly of a height. To look from these hills into the lower lands, is but as it were into an ocean of woods, swelled and depressed here and there by little inequalities, not to be distinguished, one part from another any more than the waves of the real ocean.

The uniformity of these mountains, though debarring us of an advantage in this respect, makes some amends in another. They are very regular in their courses, and confine the creeks and rivers that run between; and if we know where the gaps are, that let through these streams we are not at a loss to lay down their most considerable inflections.

On occasion of mentioning the Indians of *Ohio*, Mr. *Evans* gives a good account of the *French* designs and the means of opposing them.

‘ I must not omit giving one caution to those in power, in this public manner, for I find from experience, that few are to be benefited from private information. Heretofore we apprehended no greater scheme of the *French* than making a communication between *Canada* and the mouth of *Mississippi*. As this was remote, we thought ourselves but little interested in it. Now they attempt it nigher to us, by the way of *Ohio*, where they have begun an establishment; if this succeed, it is not *Ohio* only must fall under their dominion, but the country thence southward to the bay of *Mexico*. For that reason it becomes the *English* immediately to establish forts on the *Cherokee* river, and other passes in the way from *Ohio* to *Mowille*, before the *French* attempt to settle there, or draw off the *Cherokees*, *Chicasaws* or *Creeks* from their friendship to the *English*. And supposing the *French* should be beaten off from the *Ohio*, tis ten to one but they will turn their forces, in hopes of better fortune, to the back of *Carolina*. We charge the Indians with fickleness, but with greater propriety we should charge ourselves with great want of sense or experience, in supposing any nation is to be tied to another, by any other thing than interest. The *Welins* cultivated a friendship with the *English* for the sake of trade, and got leave of the confederates to remove nigher them. They shewed both affection and resolution in the defence of the *English* at the *Tawightawi* town, where they lost out of 70, not less than 22 warriors on the spot: and though the *French* afterwards offered them very advantageous terms, they still persisted in their affection to us; and in their war with the *French*. Amused with expectation of relief, they were basely abandoned, without arms, and without ammunition, to the resentment of an enraged enemy. ’Tis a custom, established with the *English*, to purchase the friendship of wavering nations at a great expence, and to abandon their friends. Hence those who know this mixture of weakness and baseness that possesses us, keep members of council in the *French* interest as well as ours, as the confederates do, to keep us under a perpetual contribution; while those nations who are truly in our interest are entirely slighted.

‘ If we secure the country back of *Carolina* in time, we shall yet defeat the very

‘ point that it is the *French* interest to pursue; I mean a communication between the *Ohio* and *Mowille*. Whatever we may surmise in regard to the great river *Mississippi* being the only channel fitted for the inland commerce of *Florida*, and no other would suit the *French*, we shall find ourselves extremely mistaken. Even now the *French* scarce ever come up that river by water, by reason of its great and uniform rapidity, scarce to be stemm’d in a canoe and six oars in mid-channel. This obliges the *French*, in coming up, to take to the river *Rouge*, notwithstanding they are obliged to make one or two very long portages. The edges are less rapid in the *Mississippi*, but then the enmity of the Indians on its banks prevents their keeping so near the shore. Therefore, to make what use this river is capable of, the *French* must secure the country of the *Chicasaws* and *Cherokees*; and then *Mowille*, and not *New Orleans*, will be the center of the *French* trade of *Florida*; since the latter though scarce forty leagues up the *Mississippi*, by reason of the rapidity of the river, is not reached with ships in less than 30 or 40 days from the mouth; and *Mowille* is upon *Tide-water*. If in pursuit of our present point on *Ohio*, we shew any remissness in our attachment to the safety of those Indians, who are our friends, or we neglect to secure the country back of *Carolina*, the defection of the Indians there is inevitable; since the *French* have long known the consequence of it, tho’ much to their cost. The public may be amused with a notion that we have forts and settlements there already, as represented in some maps, published with great authority—I can only say, That I wish either were true. Itinerant trading is not a settlement, in the sense the *English* use the word, nor a house built of logs of wood, without order or artillery, or garrison a fort in any sense.

The *Ontario* on the south-east corner of which stands *Oswego* is thus described, ‘ *Ontario* or *Cataraqui* is a beautiful lake of fresh water, very deep, and has a moderate steep bank and gravelly shore along the south side: the rivers which fall into it are apt to be sometimes barred at the entrances. This, like the *Mediterranean*, the *Caspian* and other large invasated waters, has a small rising and falling of the water like tides, some 12 or 18 inches perpendicular, occasioned by the changes in the state of the atmosphere.

‘mosphere; rising higher, as the weight
‘of the incumbent air is less, and falling
‘as it becomes greater. This lake is best
‘fitted for the passage of batteaux and
‘canoes, along the south side, the other
‘having several rocks near the surface of
‘the water; but the middle is every where
‘safe for shipping. The snow is deeper
‘on the south side of this lake, than any
‘other place in these parts; but the lake
‘does not freeze, in the severest winter,
‘out of sight of land. The strait of *Ogh-*
‘*niagara*, between the lake *Ontario* and
‘*Erie*, is easily passable some five or six
‘miles with any ships, or ten miles in all
‘with canoes; then you are obliged to
‘make a portage up three pretty sharp
‘hills about eight miles, where there is
‘now cut a pretty good cart-way. This
‘portage is made to avoid that stupendous
‘fall of *Oghniagara*, which in one place
‘precipitates headlong five or six and
‘twenty fathoms, and continues for six
‘or seven miles more to tumble in little
‘falls, and run with inconceivable rapi-
‘dity. And indeed the strait for a mile
‘or two is so rapid, above the fall, that
‘it is not safe venturing near it. They
‘embark again at the fishing battery, and
‘thence to lake *Erie* it is eighteen miles
‘and the stream so swift, that the stiffest
‘gale is scarce sufficient to stem it in a
‘ship; but it is easily passed in canoes,
‘where the current here, as in all other
‘places, is less rapid along the shore.

‘Lake *Erie* has a fine sandy shore on
‘the north side; and in many places such,
‘on the other, especially towards the
‘south-east part. The weather and cli-
‘mate of this is far more moderate than
‘that of *Ontario*.

He concludes his pamphlet with some
observations which may be of great use in
the present system of European policy, but
which will not prove that this system is
right, or in other words, that it is more pro-
ductive than any other of universal hap-
piness.

‘Were there nothing at stake between
‘the crowns of *Britain* and *France*, but
‘the lands on that part of the *Ohio* inclu-
‘ded in this map, we may reckon it as
‘great a prize, as has ever yet been con-
‘tended for between two nations; but
‘if we further observe, that this is scarce a
‘quarter of the valuable land, that is
‘contained in one continued extent, and
‘the influence that a state, vested with all
‘the wealth and power that will naturally
‘arise from the culture of so great an extent

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‘of good land in a happy climate, it will
‘make so great an addition to that nation
‘which wins it, where there is no third
‘state to hold the balance of power that the
‘loser must inevitably sink under his rival.
‘It is not as two nations at war, con-
‘tending the one for the other’s habitati-
‘ons; where the conquered on submission,
‘would be admitted to partake of the pri-
‘vileges of the conquerors; but for a vast
‘country exceeding in extent and good-
‘land all the *European* dominions of *Brit-*
‘*tain*, *France* and *Spain*, almost destitute
‘of inhabitants, and will as fast as the *Eu-*
‘*ropeans* settle become more so of its
‘former inhabitants. Had his Majesty
‘been made acquainted with its value, the
‘large strides the *French* have been mak-
‘ing, for several years past, in their in-
‘croachments on his dominions; and
‘the measures still taken to keep the colo-
‘nies disunited, and of impeding the ge-
‘nerous attempts of his most zealous sub-
‘jects, it is impossible to conceive that his
‘Majesty would have sacrificed, to the
‘spleen of a few bitter spirits, the best gem
‘in his crown. It is not yet too late to
‘retrieve the whole, *provided* the *British*
‘plantations are not thought to be grown
‘already too large---if such an opinion
‘prevails, an opportunity now offers of
‘soon making them less. We may rec-
‘kon the representation of the extent and
‘power of the plantations being great
‘and that such power may be dangerous
‘to their mother-country, amongst the
‘greatest of vulgar errors. Any person,
‘who knows the nature of the soil, and
‘the extent of our settlements, will con-
‘fess that all the lands, worth the culture
‘from *New Hampshire* to *Carolina*, and
‘extended as far back as there are planters
‘settled within three or four miles of one
‘another, though including nine colonies,
‘is not equal in quantity to half the ara-
‘ble land in *England*. All the *Whites*
‘in the remainder of the *British* colonies
‘on the continent, scarce amount to 120000
‘souls. How different is this from the
‘conceits of those who would represent
‘some single colonies as equal to all *Eng-*
‘*land*. The *Massachusetts* though made
‘such a bug-bear, as if its inhabitants were
‘so rich and numerous, as that they might
‘one day be able to dispute dominion
‘with *England*, is not as large as *York-*
‘*shire*, nor has half so much arable land.
‘Supposing the colonies were grown rich
‘and powerful, what inducement have
‘they to throw off their independency a
‘Nation?

R r

' National ties of blood and friendship,
 ' mutual dependencies for support and as-
 ' sistance in their civil and military in-
 ' terests, with *England*; each colony hav-
 ' ing a particular form of government of
 ' its own, and the jealousy of any one's
 ' having the superiority over the rest, are
 ' unsurmountable obstacles to their ever
 ' uniting, to the prejudice of *England*,
 ' upon any ambitious views of their own.
 ' But, that repeated and continued ill u-
 ' sage, infringements of their dear-bought
 ' privileges, sacrificing them to the am-
 ' bition and intrigues of domestic and fo-
 ' reign enemies, may not provoke them
 ' to do their utmost, for their own prefer-
 ' vation, I would not pretend to say; as
 ' weak as they are. But while they are
 ' treated as members of one body, and al-
 ' lowed their natural rights, it would be
 ' the height of madness for them to pro-
 ' pose an independency, were they ever
 ' so strong. If they had any ambitious
 ' views, a strong colony, of a natural e-
 ' nemy to *England*, on their borders,
 ' would be the only article that would
 ' render any attempt of independency
 ' truly dangerous; and for that reason it
 ' becomes those who would regard the
 ' future interest of *Britain* and its colonies,
 ' to suppress the growth of the *French*
 ' power, and not the *English*, in *America*.

' If his majesty would be pleased to ap-
 ' point a colony to be made on the *Ohio*, with
 ' a separate governor, and an equitable
 ' form of government, a full liberty of
 ' conscience, and the same secured by
 ' charter; not all that the *French* could
 ' project would give it any impediment
 ' after a few years. The importance of
 ' such a colony to *Britain* would be vastly
 ' great, since the climate, and its remote-
 ' ness from the sea, would turn it im-
 ' mediately to raising *raw silk*, an article
 ' of vast expence to our nation, which we
 ' are at continual difficulties and disap-
 ' pointments in procuring. The charge
 ' of carriage of this article from the re-
 ' motest parts to the sea, is too inconsid-
 ' erable to affect its value. *Ohio* is natu-
 ' rally furnished with salt, coal, lime-
 ' stone, grindstone, millstone, clay for
 ' glass-houses and pottery, which are of
 ' vast advantage to an inland country, and
 ' well deserving the notice I take of them
 ' in the map.

' In settling a colony there, let care be
 ' taken against the scandalous ingrossing
 ' the land by private persons or public com-
 ' panies--and for that purpose, let any

' piece of land left unimproved three years,
 ' after surveying, and containing more
 ' than 500 acres to a family, be free for
 ' any person to settle on; and the first
 ' owner be obliged to go further for land,
 ' when disposed to settle---And let all
 ' lands appropriated and lying unimproved
 ' or unsettled be liable to threefold taxes,
 ' compared with the adjacent improved
 ' lands of like goodness; for supposing
 ' one part be allotted for its true value,
 ' the remaining two thirds will be far
 ' short, at a mean, from making up the
 ' deficiency of the excise, duties, watch-
 ' ing, civil and military services of those
 ' who truly settle and improve.'

Upon these pompous paragraphs let a
 man whose course of life has acquainted
 him very little with *American* affairs ven-
 ture to make a few observations.

This great country for which we are so
 warmly incited to contend, will not be
 honestly our own though we keep it from
 the *French*. It will indeed, he says, be
 deserted by its inhabitants, and we shall
 then have an addition of land greater than
 a fourth part of *Europe*. This is mag-
 nificent in prospect, but will lose much of
 its beauty on a nearer view. An increase
 of lands without increase of people gives
 no increase of power or of wealth, but
 lies open to assaults without defenders, and
 may disgrace those who lose it without in-
 riching those that shall gain it.

It is indeed supposed by our author to re-
 ceive inhabitants from *Europe*; but we must
 remember that it will very little advance
 the power of the *English* to plant colo-
 nies on the *Ohio* by dispeopling their na-
 tive country. And since the end of all
 human actions is happiness, why should
 any number of our inhabitants be banished
 from their trades and their homes to a
 trackless desert, where life is to begin a-
 new, and where they can have no other ac-
 commodation, than their own hands shall
 immediately procure them. What ad-
 vantage even upon supposition of, what
 is scarcely to be supposed, an uninterrupted
 possession and unimpeded improvement,
 can arise equivalent to the exile of the first
 planters, and difficulties to be encounter-
 ed by their immediate descendants.

We have at home more land than we
 cultivate, and more materials than we
 manufacture; by proper regulations we
 may employ all our people, and give every
 man his chance of rising to the full enjoy-
 ment of all the pleasures and advantages
 of a civilised and learned country.

I know

I know not indeed, whether we can at home procure any great quantity of *raw silk*, which we are told is to be had in so great plenty upon the banks of the *Ohio*. Away therefore with thousands and millions to those dreadful deserts, that we may no longer want raw silk. Who that had not often observed how much one train of thought sometimes occupies the mind could think so wild a project seriously proposed?

The fear that the *American* colonies will break off their dependence on *England*, I have always thought, with this writer, chimerical and vain. Yet though he endeavours for his present purpose to shew the absurdity of such suspicions, he does not omit to hint at something that is to be feared if they are not well used. Every man and every society is intitled to all the happiness that can be enjoyed with the security of the whole community. From this general claim the *Americans* ought not to be excluded, but let us not be frightened by their threats, they must be yet dependent, and if they forsake us, or be forsaken by us, must fall into the hands of *France*.

To the AUTHOR of the LITERARY MAGAZINE.

SIR,

BEING desired to enquire into the cause of the sudden death of a lady's favourite dog, I found something so singular in dissecting him, that I thought it would not be amiss to communicate it by your means to the public. This dog had a navel rupture, but as it was occasioned by the Omentum or Caul, and not by the Intestines, he bore it without any great inconvenience. Upon opening the belly I found about one half of the Omentum was forced through the aperture of the navel, but concluded, as there was no mortification, this could not be what I was searching after. I then proceeded to lay open the Thorax or Breast and soon perceived the Pericardium or Bag which contains the heart, was distended in a very unusual manner, and with an extraordinary substance to a prodigious size. This, upon flitting it up, appeared to be extravasated blood and that the Coagulum was separated from the Serum, but not perfectly, because this last was red or bloody. However this circumstance is but of little moment, because the separation was most probably made after the death of the dog. I then enquired from

what part this large quantity of blood could proceed, and soon found an aperture or hole large enough to admit a finger's end close to the right auricle of the heart, in the space formed at the meeting of the ascending and descending *Venæ Cavæ* or great Veins. This aperture seemed to be lacerated or torn, which must doubtless be done by the blood bursting through it, whereby it filled the Pericardium almost instantaneously, and put a stop to the vital motion of the heart, for we may readily conceive it could not be long about. But whether this was owing to a Plethora or fullness of blood only, or to a stagnation and acrimony of the fluids in that particular part, or to an inflammation which terminated in a mortification, will be no easy matter to determine; especially as we have no history of a parallel case affecting the human species. That which comes nearest it, is contained in the sixth volume of the medical essays, in which there was found near three pints of blood in the Pericardium. But then the disease of this patient advanced gradually, and upon examination there was no aperture in any large vessel; but upon squeezing the heart a bloody Serum oozed out from a great many small orifices on its surface, and principally near the basis. As this then is the only case of this kind hitherto published, I make no doubt but it will be acceptable to some of your readers for that very reason alone: For my part, I have taken care to preserve the heart in spirits as a great rarity, as an uncommon instance of the effects of the morbid disposition of the fluids of an animal body. I am,

Carey-Street,
Sept. 13, 1756.

Yours, &c.
H. MASON.

A LETTER to a Member of Parliament in the Country, from his Friend in London, relative to the Case of Ad. Byng. Cook. Also an APPEAL to the People, containing the genuine and entire Letter of Admiral Byng to the Secr. of the A---y: Observations on those Parts of it which were omitted by the Writers of the Gazette: And what might be the Reasons for such Omissions. Morgan.

TO hear both parties, and to condemn no man without a trial are the unalterable laws of justice. The man who lately commanded the *English* fleet in the *Mediterranean*; after having had his effigies burnt in a hundred places, and his name disgraced by innumerable lampoons: after

after having suffered all that the malice of wit or folly could inflict on his reputation, now stands forth, and demands an audience from those who have almost universally condemned him, but condemned him in his own opinion without justice, and certainly without any calm or candid examination.

In this extract we shall join the two apologies together and give the argument which shall result from their concurrences,

The general position which both pamphlets endeavour to prove is, that Mr. *Byng* is stigmatised with infamy, and pursued with clamours artfully excited to divert the public attention from the crimes and blunders of other men, and that while he is thus vehemently pursued for imaginary guilt, the real criminals are hoping to escape. To make this probable, a detail is given of the conduct of the admiral, and the practices of his enemies, and reasons at least specious are offered why the persecution has exceeded the crime.

The first offence which the admiral is supposed to have given the ministry was by the following letter.

Ramillies, in Gibraltar-Bay, May 4, 1756.

SIR,

" This comes to you by express from hence by the way of *Madrid*, recommended to Sir *Benjamin Keene*, his majesty's minister at that place, to be forwarded with the utmost expedition.

" I arrived here with the squadron under my command, the 2d instant in the afternoon, after a tedious passage of twenty-seven days, occasioned by contrary winds and calms, and was extremely concerned to hear from capt. *Edgcumbe* (who I found here with the Princess *Louisa* and Fortune Sloop) that he was obliged to retire from *Minorca*, the *French* having landed on that island by all accounts from thirteen to fifteen thousand men.

" They sailed from *Toulon* the 10th of last month, with about one hundred and sixty, or two hundred sail of transports, escorted by thirteen sail of men of war; how many of the line I have not been able to learn with any certainty.

" If I had been so happy to have arrived at *Mahon*, before the *French* had landed, I flatter myself, I should have been able to have prevented their getting a footing on that island; but as it has so unfortunately turned out, I am firm-

ly of opinion, from the great force they have landed, and the quantity of provisions, stores and ammunition of all kinds they brought with them, that the throwing men into the castle, will only enable it to hold out but a little longer, and add to the numbers that must fall into the enemies hands; for the garrison in time will be obliged to surrender, unless a sufficient number of men could be landed to dislodge the *French*, or raise the siege: however, I am determined to sail up to *Minorca* with the squadron, where I shall be a better judge of the situation of affairs there, and will give general *Blakeney* all the assistance he shall require; though I am afraid all communication will be cut off between us, as is the opinion of the chief engineers of this garrison (who have served in the island) and that of the other officers of the artillery, who are acquainted with the situation of the harbour; for if the enemy have erected batteries on the two shores near the entrance of the harbour (an advantage scarce to be supposed they have neglected) it will render it impossible for our boats to have a passage to the false port of the garrison.

" By the inclosed list, delivered to me by capt. *Edgcumbe*, their lordships will observe the strength of the *French* ships in *Toulon*, and by the copy of a letter from *Marseilles* to general *Blakeney*, which I herewith transmit to you, their lordships will perceive the equipment the *French* have made on this occasion. It is to be apprehended, when they have got all the ships they possibly can ready for service, they may think of turning their thoughts this way.

" If I should fail in the relief of *Portmahon*, I shall look upon the security of *Gibraltar* as my next object, and shall repair down here with the squadron.

" The *Chesterfield*, *Portland* and *Dolphin* are on their passage from *Mahon* for this place. The *Phoenix* is gone to *Leghorn* by order of capt. *Edgcumbe* for letters and intelligence; and the *Experiment* is cruising off *Cape Pallas*, whom I expect in every hour.

" By a letter from Mr. *Banks*, our consul at *Carthagena*, to general *Fowke*, dated the 21st of *April*, it appears that twelve sail of *Spanish* men of war are ordered for *Cadiz* and *Ferrol*, which are expected at that port, but on what account he could not tell the governor.

" We

Case of Admiral Byng, with Remarks.

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" We are employed in taking in wine
" and compleating our water, with the
" utmost dispatch, and shall let no op-
" portunity slip of failing from hence.

" Herewith I send you inclosed a copy
" of such papers as have been delivered
" me, which I thought necessary for their
" lordships Inspection.

" I am, S I R,

" Your most humble Servant,

" J. B.

Hon. J---n C---d, Esq;

This letter was carefully suppressed, it

being not convenient that the people should
know that he already found his *arrival*
too late and his *force too weak*, that his
ships were foul or his *stores short*, or the
works of Gibraltar neglected and ruinous.
However he was punished for this uncer-
tain intelligence by an oraculous anticipa-
tion of cowardice, and a report diligently
spread that *he would not fight*.

To prove that what he asserted of the
superiority of the *French* to the *English*
squadron is not the fiction of art or the
double fight of cowardice, he gives the
following table of their different strength.

The honourable Admiral BYNG's
Squadron, when he engaged
M. DE LA GALASSONNIERE's
off Cape Mola, 20 May, 1756.

M. DE LA GALASSONNIERE's Squadron, when
he landed the Troops at Minorca 18 April, and
at the Engagement with Admiral BYNG's
Squadron off Cape Mola 20 May, 1756.

Ships Names.	Guns	Wt of metal on the			men.
		low dec.	mid dec.	upp dec.	
		lb.	lb.	lb.	
Ramilies -	90	32	18	12	780
Culloden -	74	32		18	600
Buckingham	68	32		18	535
Lancaster -	66	32		18	520
Trident -	64	24		12	500
Intrepid -	64	32		18	480
Captain -	64	24		12	480
Revenge -	64	24		12	480
Kingston -	60	24		9	400
Defiance -	60	24		12	400
Princess Louisa	56	24		12	400
Portland -	48	24		12	300
<i>Frigates.</i>	778				5875
Deptford -	48				280
Chesterfield	40				250
Phoenix -	22				160
Dolphin -	22				160
Experiment	22				160
Total	932				6885

Ships Names.	wt of met on the			Number of		Total men on board each ship.
	Guns	low	upp	Sea- men.	Sol- diers.	
		dec.	dec.			
		lb.	lb.			
Foudroyant	84	52	24	700	250	950
La Couronne	74	42	24	650	150	800
Le Guerrier	74	42	24	650	150	800
Le Temeraire	74	42	24	650	150	800
Le Redoutable	74	42	24	650	150	800
L'Hipopothame	64	36	24	500	100	600
Le Pier	64	36	24	500	100	600
Le Triton	64	36	24	500	100	600
Le Lion	64	36	24	500	100	600
Le Contant	64	36	24	500	100	600
Le Sage	64	36	24	500	100	600
L' Orphée	64	36	24	500	100	600
	828			6800	1550	8350
<i>Frigates.</i>						
La Juno	46			300		300
La Roze	30			250		250
La Gracieuse	30			250		250
La Topaze	24			250		250
La Nymphe	24			200		200
Total	982			8050	1550	9600

' In the first place, the number of ships
' was equal on each side; from this then
' no advantage was to be drawn by one
' party above another. As the frigates
' on either side did not engage, notwith-
' standing the *French* exceeded the *Eng-*
' *lish*, greatly in number of men and
' weight of metal, I shall not attempt to
' derive from that circumstance any argu-
' ment of the superiority of the *French*

' fleet to that of the *English*, but consider
' those ships which were drawn up in line
' of battle, only remarking the weakness
' of that objection to the conduct of the
' admiral, in leaving the *Deptford* out of
' the line; when the same thing was done
' by monsieur *La Gallissonniere* in not
' taking the *Junon* into his line; the first
' being of forty-eight guns, and the lat-
' ter of forty-six.

' The

‘ The number of ships being equal, the next consideration is the number of guns; and in this article, according to this list, which was received from a person the best enabled to give a just account, and the least to be suspected of doing the contrary, the *French* fleet exceeded the *English* by fifty cannon, the number of the first being eight hundred twenty-eight, and of the second seven hundred seventy-eight, which gives a majority of fifty on the side of the *French*; but as it may be objected, that, according to other lists printed by authority, the *Hipopothame* and *Fier* are given as fifty gun ships only, we will suppose that to be the right, and then the number of *French* cannon exceeds the *English* by twenty-two guns only.

Foudroyant.	
Guns.	Weight of shot.
30	of 52 pounds.
30	24
24	12
<hr/>	
84	2268 lb. each charge.
<hr/>	

‘ Deducting then the lesser from the greater number, the weight of the shot fired by the *Foudroyant* in a discharge of all the cannon, exceeds that of the *Ramillies* by five hundred seventy-two pounds, almost a third of the whole quantity. The number of men on board the *English* ship, was seven hundred and thirty: on board the *French*, nine hundred and fifty: which gives a majority of two hundred and twenty men to the *French* ship. Now, on a medium, we may allow eight men to a gun on board the *Foudroyant*, as her metal is heavier, and six to a gun on board the *Ramillies*; this will make six hundred seventy-two at the great guns, and two hundred and seventy-eight at the small arms, on board the *French* ship; and five hundred and forty at the great guns, and one hundred and ninety at the small arms, on board the *Ramillies*, which gives a majority of eighty-eight small arms men to the *Foudroyant*, almost a third superior to the *Ramillies*. In this account we have computed the officers and others employed in various duties, amongst the small arms; and as each ship has probably an equal number engaged in these services, whatever is allowed, being allowed alike on board each ship, it leaves

‘ The next article which comes in consideration is the weight of metal; and in this place it seems necessary to remark, that it is the usual custom to denominate the weight of metal by the guns which are on the whole decks only; hence it happens, tho’ three sizes are only mentioned in the list of the *Ramillies*, and two in that of the *Foudroyant*, that there were ten of the number on board the *Ramillies* on the quarter deck and fore-castle, which carried six pounds only, and on board the *Foudroyant* twenty-four, which placed in the same parts mentioned in the *Ramillies*, carried only shot of twelve pounds.

‘ The *Foudroyant* and *Ramillies* then may be thus considered with respect to the cannon which each carried.

Ramillies.	
Guns.	Weight of shot.
26	of 52 pounds.
26	18
28	12
10	6
<hr/>	
90	1696 lb. each charge.
<hr/>	

‘ the same proportion amongst the small arms men; this then effects nothing on the validity of the reasoning.

‘ Let me then imagine them all engaged on board each ship, the *Foudroyant* discharging from the small arms, two hundred and seventy-eight balls, and the *Ramillies* one hundred and ninety, the *French* ship’s fire in this respect exceeds the *English* by eighty-eight ball in each general volley; let me suppose also, that a number of cannon equal to the whole sum in each ship, be discharged in a minute, which seems no improbable supposition, since cannon are fired twelve times in a minute in land service; the excess of weight of metal in the *Foudroyant*, compared with that fired by the *Ramillies* in one hour, will be thirty-four thousand three hundred and twenty pounds, a most amazing superiority. If we allow at the same time, four discharges of the small-arms in each minute, then the number of small shot fired from the *Foudroyant*, more than from the *Ramillies* in one hour, will be twenty-one thousand one hundred and twenty, which increases the chance of the men being killed on the upper decks on board the *English* ship equal to that number. The advantage drawn from the

the small arms, is then exactly in proportion to the number in which one ship exceeds another, and the advantage of the heavier shot discharged from the cannon, is as the diameter of each exceeds the other; let me suppose a thirty-two pound ball to be ten inches in diameter, such a shot can pass between two objects eleven inches distant from each other, and touch neither of them; whereas, allowing a ball of fifty-two pounds, to be twelve inches diameter, and to pass in the same direction with the former, this last ball may destroy, but must inevitably wound both objects: again, if you suppose a ball of ten inches diameter, to pass within half an inch of any single object, that of twelve passing in the same line by the increased diameter, must destroy or injure it: in like manner as the diameter in shot increases, the holes which are made in the sides will be increased also; thus two men may be killed by the biggest ball, and not touched by the lesser; two ropes cut by the biggest, and not touched by the lesser; and masts and yards carried away by the increased diameter of the heavy ball, which will be untouched or less affected by the lighter; besides this, holes between wind and water, which are made by heavy balls, being proportioned to the diameter also, the danger of sinking is increased, as the water which flows through the great aperture, is more than that through the lesser; every broadside then fired from the *Foudroyant*, carries a probability of doing more mischief than that from the *Ramillies*, as the diameters of all the balls taken together, fired from the *French* ship, exceeds that of the *English*; and for this reason it is in a great measure, that the masts, yards, and rigging, are more damaged on board *English* ships in battle than on board *French*.

Hence in every view, except number of cannon, which are only six small guns of six pounds, the *Foudroyant* is superior to the *Ramillies*, almost as three to two in this manner of computing the superiority, which appears to me to be just, if for three to two in force, we put three to two in ships, which amounts to the same thing, on which side ought a prudent man to expect the victory.

I do not, by this manner of computing each force, propose to reduce the different degrees in strength of each ship to a mathematical and demonstrative exact-

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ness, but only to show nearly, how much the superiority of the *French* ship was greater than that of the *English*; as to the size of the ships, the *Foudroyant* is the largest.

It may be objected, probably, that the charge and discharge of a cannon, instead of taking up one minute, may take up five or perhaps ten, and each man at the small arms employ a like time to charge and fire his fusée; even then this will create no difference, the same time being allowed alike to each ship, the superiority of powers on board the *Foudroyant* to those on board the *Ramillies* will be still preserved the same; and the sole alteration arising from this is, that by less firings the superiority is not so often exerted, and the proportion of four to three still remain.

In this manner of comparing the different strengths of the two fleets, I have pitched upon the two ships which were the nearest a match for each other, and here the odds were as four to three. Between the *Couronne* and *Culloden*, it is still greater, and when you descend lower, and compare the seventy-four and sixty-four gun *French* ships, against the sixty-eight, sixty-six, sixty-four, and sixty gun ships of *England*, it is three to two; so that the proportion of four to three, is a very inferior allowance for the superiority of the *French* fleet over the *English* as they met in the *Mediterranean*.

Hence it evidently appears, that if this third part of superiority was taken from the twelve *French* ships, leaving each an equal to the *English*, there would remain a sufficient force to equip four ships more, then the number would be sixteen *French* ships to twelve *English*, a superiority not be attacked by a prudent man.

Mr. Byng's next complaint is of the injury done to his character by mutilations of his letter published in the Gazette, and it is now given to the public complete, that the public may freely examine it.

The parts printed in comma's, are the parts omitted in the Gazette.

Ramillies, off Minorca,
25 May, 1756.

S I R,

I Have the pleasure to desire you will acquaint their lordships, that having failed from Gibraltar the 8th, I got off Mahon the 19th, having been joined by his majesty's

S I

jeſty's ſhip Phoenix, off Majorca, two days before, ' by whom I had confirmed ' the intelligence I received at Gibraltar, ' of the ſtrength of the French fleet, and ' of their being off Mahon. His majeſty's ' colours were ſtill flying at the caſtle of ' St. Philip's, and I could perceive ſeveral ' bomb batteries playing upon it from diſ- ' ferent parts ; French colours we ſaw ' flying on the weſt part of St. Philip's. I ' diſpatched the Phoenix, Cheſterfield, and ' Dolphin a-head, to reconnoitre the har- ' bour's mouth, and captain Hervey, to ' endeavour to land a letter for general ' Blakeney, to let him know the fleet was ' here to his aſſiſtance, though every one ' was of opinion, we could be of no uſe to ' him, as by all accounts no place was ' ſecured for covering a landing, could ' we have ſpared any people. The Phœ- ' nix was alſo to make the private ſignal ' between captain Hervey and captain ' Scrope, as this latter would undoubtedly ' come off, if it were practicable, having ' kept the Dolphin's barge with him ; but ' the enemy's fleet appearing to the ſouth- ' eaſt, and the wind at the ſame time com- ' ing ſtrong off the land, obliged me to ' call thoſe ſhips in, before they could get ' quite ſo near the entrance of the harbour, ' as to make ſure what batteries or guns ' might be placed to prevent our having ' any communication with the caſtle.' Fal- ' ling little wind, it was five before I could ' form my line, or diſtinguiſh any of the e- ' nemy's motions, and not at all to judge ' of their force more than by their numbers, ' which were ſeventeen, and thirteen ap- ' peared large. They at firſt ſtood towards ' us in a regular line, and tacked about ' ſeven, which I judged was to endeavour to ' gain the wind of us in the night ; ſo that ' being late, I tacked, in order to keep the ' weather-gage of them, as well as to make ' ſure of the land wind, in the morning, be- ' ing very hazy and not above five leagues ' off cape Mola. We tacked off towards the ' enemy at eleven ; and at day-light had no ' ſight of them. But two tartans with the ' French private ſignal being cloſe in with ' the rear of our fleet, I ſent the Princeſs ' Louiſa to chaſe one, and made the ſignal ' for the rear-admiral, who was neareſt the ' other, to ſend ſhips to chaſe her ; the Prin- ' ceſs Louiſa, Deſiance, and Captain, be- ' came at a great diſtance, but the Deſiance ' took her's, which had two captains, two ' lieutenants, and one hundred and two pri- ' vate ſoldiers, who were ſent out the day ' before with ſix hundred men on board tar-

tans to reinforce the French fleet, on our ' then appearing off the place. The Phœ- ' nix, on captain Hervey's offer, prepared ' to ſerve as a fire-ſhip, but without damag- ' ing her as a frigate, till the ſignal was ' made to prime, when ſhe was then to ' ſcuttle her decks, every thing elſe being ' prepared, as the time and place allowed of. ' The enemy now began to appear from the ' maſt-head ; I called in the cruizers, and ' when they had joined me, I tacked to- ' wards the enemy, and formed the line a- ' head. I found the French were preparing ' theirs to leeward, having unſucceſsfully ' endeavoured to weather me : they were ' twelve large ſhips of the line, and five fri- ' gates. As ſoon as I judged the rear of ' our fleet to be the length of their van, we ' tacked all together, and immediately made ' the ſignal for the ſhips that led, to lead ' large, and for the Deptford to quit the ' line, that ours might become equal in ' number with theirs. At two I made the ' ſignal to engage, as I found it was the ' ſureſt method of ordering every ſhip to ' cloſe down on the one that fell to their ' lot. And here I muſt expreſs my great ' ſatisfaction at the very gallant manner in ' which the rear-admiral ſet the van the ex- ' ample, by inſtantly bearing down on the ' ſhips he was to engage with his ſecond, ' and who occaſioned one of the French ſhips ' to begin the engagement, which they did, ' by raking ours as they went down ; I ' bore down on the ſhip that lay oppoſite ' me, and began to engage him, after hav- ' ing received the fire for ſome time in going ' down. The Intrepid ' unfortunately' (in ' the very beginning) had his fore-top-maſt ' ſhot away, and as that hung on his fore- ' fail and backed it, he had no command of ' his ſhip, his fore-tack and all his braces ' being cut at the ſame time, ſo that he ' drove on the next ſhip to him, and obliged ' that, and the ſhips a-head of me to throw ' all aback ; this obliged me to do ſo alſo ' for ſome minutes to avoid their falling on ' board me, though not before we had ' drove our adverſary out of the line, who ' put before the wind, and had ſeveral ſhot ' fired at him from his own admiral. This ' not only cauſed the enemy's center to be ' unattacked, but left the rear-admiral's di- ' viſion rather uncovered for ſome little time. ' I ſent and called to the ſhips a-head of me ' to make ſail on, and go down on the ene- ' my, and ordered the Cheſterfield to lay by ' the Intrepid, and the Deptford to ſupply ' the Intrepid's place. I found the enemy ' edged away conſtantly, and as they went

three

three feet to our one, they would never permit our closing with them, but took the advantage of destroying our rigging; for though I closed the rear-admiral fast, I found I could not again close the enemy, whose van were fairly drove from their line; but their admiral was joining them by bearing away. By this time 'twas past six, and the enemy's van and ours were at too great a distance to engage; I perceived some of their ships stretching to the northward, and I imagined they were going to form a new line; I made the signal for the headmost ships to tack, and those that led before with larboard tacks, to lead with the starboard, that I might by the first keep, (if possible) the wind of the enemy, and by the second, be between the rear-admiral's division and the enemy, as his had suffered most, as also to cover the *Intrepid*, which I perceived to be in a very bad condition, and whose loss would very greatly give the balance against us, if they had attacked us the next morning as I expected. I brought to about eight that night to join the *Intrepid*, and to refit our ships as fast as possible, and continued so all night. The next morning we saw nothing of the enemy, though we were still lying to; Mahon was N. N. W. about ten or eleven leagues. I sent cruisers out to look for the *Intrepid* and *Chesterfield*, who joined me the next day; and having, from a state and condition of the squadron brought me in, found that the Captain, *Intrepid*, and *Defiance*, (which latter has lost her captain) were much damaged in their masts, 'so that they were endangered 'of not being able to secure their masts 'properly at sea; and also, that the squadron in general were very sickly, many 'killed and wounded, and no where to 'put a third of their number, if I made 'an hospital even of the forty gun ship, 'which was not easy at sea.' I thought it proper in this situation, to call a council of war before I went again to look for the enemy. I desired the attendance of general Stuart, lord Easingham, and lord Robert Bertie, and colonel Cornwallis, that I might collect their opinions upon the present situation 'of Minorca and Gibraltar, and 'make sure of protecting the latter, since 'it was found impracticable to either succour or relieve the former with the force 'we had; for though we may justly claim 'the victory, yet we are much inferior to 'the weight of their ships, though the 'numbers are equal, and they have the 'advantage of sending to Minorca their

wounded, and getting reinforcements of 'seamen from their transports, and soldiers from their camp; all which, undoubtedly has been done in this time 'that we have been laying to to refit, and 'often in sight of Minorca; and their 'ships have more than once appeared in a 'line from our mast-heads. I send their 'lordships the resolution of the council of 'war,' in which there was not the least contention or doubt arose. 'I hope indeed we shall find stores to refit us at 'Gibraltar, and if I have any reinforcement, will not lose a moment's time to 'seek the enemy again, and once more 'give them battle, though they have a 'great advantage in being clean ships, 'that go three feet to our one, and therefore have the choice how they will engage us, or if they will at all, and will 'never let us close them, as their sole 'view is the disabling our ships, in which 'they have but too well succeeded, though 'we obliged them to bear up.' I do not send their lordships the particulars of our losses and damages by this, as it would take me much time, and that I am willing none should be lost in letting them know an event of such consequence. 'I cannot 'help urging their lordships for a reinforcement, if none are yet sailed, on their 'knowledge of the enemy's strength in 'these seas, and which, by very good intelligence, will in a few days be strengthened by four more large ships from 'Toulon, almost ready to sail, if not now 'failed to join these.' I dispatch this to Sir Benjamin Keene by way of Barcelona, and am making the best of my way to 'cover' Gibraltar; from which place I propose sending their lordships a more particular account. I am, Sir, your most humble servant,

J. B.

Hon. John Cleveland, Esq;

P. S. I must desire you will acquaint their lordships, that I have appointed captain Hervey to the command of the *Defiance*, in the room of captain Andrews slain in the action.

I have just sent the defects of the ships, as I have got it made out, whilst I was closing my letter."

The passages omitted are here specified, and why they were omitted it is now time to conjecture.

The first mutilation concealed an allusion made to his former letter from *Gibraltar*, which it was apparently the interest of the ministry to keep in darkness. It seems likewise intended by this

omission to insinuate that Byng never came into sight of *Minorca*, and that he was caught unexpectedly by the *French*. The words could *we have spared any people* would have discovered the weakness of the armament; and the opinion of the officers that the *landing place was covered*, would have shewn the folly of those who contrived the expedition, and sent out a fleet too weak to encounter the enemy at sea, and not expected that this should at the same time drive away an army intrenched on the land. Who sent out a weak fleet when they might have made it stronger by adding the ships of which the crews were uselessly devouring their provisions at *Spithead*, and amused the nation with an attempt to relieve *Minorca*, while they sent no land forces or none proportioned to the purpose, and sent them out at a time when they could not be landed.

The next omission was likewise equally unfair, and equally malignant, and appears designed partly to cast reproach on the admiral, and partly to hide the faults of the ministry? To conceal the fitness of Byng's retreat, they suppress the damage done to the ships; to conceal their own negligence, they omit the mention of the wounded, and the want of an hospital ship for their reception. Surely the men who sent out a fleet without provision for the wounded, had no design that there should ever be a battle, and meant only to deceive the nation by an expedition purposely contrived to be vain.

This is the first time that a fleet was fitted out for such an enterprize, without store-ships, fire-ships, hospital-ships, or tenders; and why this fleet was thus imperfectly furnished, what reason can be given, but that the relief of *Minorca* was never intended?

The intent of this omission being principally to fix upon Byng the reproach of returning without necessity, it may now be enquired whether it was proper to have hazarded a second engagement. No man was ever expected to fight without hope of victory, or without prospect of advantage proportionate to the danger of defeat. Hope of victory he could have none, the *French* fleet was at first superior, and was far more superior after the battle; prospect of advantage was now at an end, for he could not now relieve *St. Philip*, though *Galissonniere* had delivered up his ships without a shot, it was already invested by an adequate force, and though the siege might have been prolonged it could not have been raised.

It is much harder to discover why *Galissonniere* suffered our shattered ships to escape, was it by a secret convention with our ministry, that *Minorca* was given up on one side, and our defeated fleet spared on the other? What other reason can be given why the ministry, who knew the superiority of the *French* fleet early enough, did not order Byng by dispatches sent over-land to wait at *Gibraltar* for reinforcements? What can be alleged but that of this fleet, they had either covenant for the safety or intended the loss.

The next mutilation suppresses the account of the enemies superiority, such an account as surely cannot be contradicted. The *French* had an army from which the fleet was supplied with fresh men: Byng had more than a thousand sick without an hospital ship for their reception.

The next passage omitted describes another advantage enjoyed by the *French* that their ships were *clean*, to which it might have been added to the honour of our ministers, that *their ships were better*. A clamour has been raised by the assertion, that they sailed *three feet to one*: a seaman's phrase never designed to be understood literally, nor ever interpreted literally before, by which nothing is implied but that they sailed faster, and had great advantage by superior celerity.

He hoped to find stores to refit him at *Gibraltar*, where in effect from the state in which he had left it and which was carefully concealed from the public, he had little hopes of finding them, yet this delay which the ministers knew to be unavoidable was imputed to him as a new crime.

' The next paragraph which is omitted, ' is the urging the ad---y to a speedy ' reinforcement, if none was already sent, ' a request which he had before made; at ' the same time acquainting them with the ' increasing strength of the enemy at *Toulon*, by four large ships; which circumstance, though it tends not to justify the ' admiral's behaviour, gives a favourable ' idea of his zeal for success, and a contemptible one of those, who, presiding ' at the head of affairs, had been totally ' ignorant of what was preparing at *Toulon*, and negligent at best of what happened to *Minorca*: unless you may possibly by this time be apprehensive, that ' some other motives conduced to this behaviour in them.

' The last paragraph has but one word ' omitted, which, instead of " making the ' best

“best of my way to *Gibraltar*,” is to
 “cover *Gibraltar*; a very material altera-
 “tion; the going to cover a place being
 “very different from going to a place,
 “the one signifying an act of prudence,
 “and of a soldier; the other, in such in-
 “stances, of flight, and of a fugitive.
 “Was not this word premeditatedly left
 “out, to prevent you from asking what
 “danger *Gibraltar* was in, and to what
 “part of the letter this referred? Does it
 “not seem to be the present employment
 “of the *Gazette* to misrepresent, and of
 “the writers or directors of it, to keep
 “the people of *England* as ignorant as
 “possible of the real situation of any
 “place, which may be designed to be given
 “up to your declared enemies, by those
 “who are your concealed, if men can be
 “denominated concealed, who are thus
 “open in pursuing a nation’s ruin?

To the end of the letter were added
 lists of the two fleets, of which even our
 own list was false; our cannon were in-
 creased and the *French* diminished. The
 admiral’s account of the damage suffered
 by his fleet was omitted, and a list only
 given of the killed and wounded as if sent
 by him not only for his own, but for the
French fleet.

Having thus deprived him of his repu-
 tation, they proceed to divest him of his
 command, and the following letter was sent.
 S I R,

“His majesty having received an ac-
 “count that the squadron under your com-
 “mand, and that of the *French* under the
 “command of monsieur *Galissonniere*, came
 “to action off of the harbour of *Mahon*, the
 “20th of last month, and that the *French*
 “(tho’ inferior to you in force) kept be-
 “fore the harbour, and obliged you to
 “retreat; I am commanded by my lords
 “commissioners of the admiralty, to send
 “you herewith an extract of monsieur
 “*Galissonniere*’s letter to his court, giv-
 “ing an account of the action, and to
 “acquaint you, that his majesty is so
 “much dissatisfied with your conduct, that
 “he has ordered their lordships to recal
 “yourself and Mr. *West*, and to send out
 “Sir *Edward Hawke*, and rear-admiral
 “*Saunders*, to command the squadron.

“I am extremely sorry to be obliged to
 “inform you of such a disagreeable event,
 “being with great regard,

S I R,

“Your most obedient humble Servant,

Admiralty-Office, June 8, 1756.

To this he returned a letter which nei-
 ther betrayed consciousness of guilt, dread
 of resentment, nor confusion of mind.

Gibraltar-Bay, July 4, 1756.

S I R,

“By Sir *Edward Hawke* I have re-
 “ceived their lordships orders, and your
 “Letter of the 8th of *June*, which I have
 “immediately complied with, and have
 “only to express my surprize at being so
 “ignominiously dismissed from my em-
 “ployment, in the sight of the fleet I had
 “commanded, in sight of the garrison, and
 “in sight of *Spain*, at such a time, in such
 “a manner, and after such conduct, as I
 “hope shall shortly appear to the whole
 “world. “Tis not now for me to ex-
 “postulate; I flatter myself that Mr. *West*
 “and I shall make evident the injury done
 “to our characters, which I know of
 “nothing in the power of any being what-
 “ever that can atone for; so high an
 “opinion I have of that, which was ever
 “unfalsified before, and which I hope to
 “make appear has been most injuriously
 “and wrongfully attacked now, on the
 “grounds of a false gasconade of an open
 “enemy to our king and country, and
 “which would have evidently appeared,
 “had the possible time been allowed for
 “my own express’s arrival, in which
 “there was nothing false, nothing vaunt-
 “ing, nothing shameful, nor any thing
 “which could have prevented our re-
 “ceiving his majesty’s royal approba-
 “tion, for having, with a much in-
 “ferior force, fought, met, attacked,
 “and beat the enemy: of this, it is
 “needless for me to say more at present,
 “than that I am sorry to find Mr. *West*,
 “with the captains, lieutenants, and offi-
 “cers of the ships we had our flags on
 “board of, are to be sufferers for what I
 “alone, as commander in chief, am an-
 “swerable: but it is so much of a piece
 “with the whole unheard of treatment I
 “have met with, that neither they, the
 “fleet, or myself can be more astonished
 “at that particular than at the whole.

“I am, S I R,

“Your very humble Servant,

“J. B.

To The Hon. J---n C---d, Esq;

Let us now review this whole transac-
 tion.

“First, then how came the *French* to
 “form the idea of taking *St. Philips*, when
 “the

the fleet of *England*, known to be so superior, might have prevented the embarkation; if not that, their descent on *Minorca*; if that could not have been done, reinforced *St. Philips*, beat the *French* fleet, and taken the whole embarkation prisoners. Is the duke of *Richlieu* so mad, that he would have undertaken to command in an expedition which had been preparing for five months, known to all *Europe*, and open to be disconcerted in all the above different manners? Would the directors of our marine preparations, had they been in earnest to preserve *St. Philips*, have sent out an inferior squadron? delayed it at *Spithead* during so many months? and given the Admiral absolute orders to expedite other services, by not taking men from any ship fit for service, to man his own squadron, but to wait the coming of tenders with pressed men from *Liverpool*? And before the arrival of more than two, he was obliged to fail.

Had the planners of the expedition been truly animated with the interest of their country, why, when all *England* and all *Europe*, was exclaiming against their delay, did they continually give out, that there was no fleet preparing at *Toulon*? That the *French* had no sailors nor military stores: Was it not to give the air of relieving *St. Philips* only that the *English* fleet set sail a few days before the *French*?

When the popular clamor now began to be very loud, were not ten thousand stories invented to draw off the public attention from the planners of the expedition, and to throw it on him who commanded, and who they concluded would miscarry? Was it not owing to a design of ill success in them that the fleet was sent out so small, and that he was assured the *French* armament could not possibly exceed seven ships, and probably would not be more than five? Was it not constantly asserted, that no fleet was ever so well manned, equipped, and powerful, for the number, as this *English* fleet? And that the *French* consisted of old ships not fit for service, ill-manned, and worse provided; whereas one moment's thought would have told them, that a fleet however ill-furnished with men, when it left *Toulon*, must be abundantly provided with hands from two hundred transports, which after landing the troops spare two thirds of their crews; as to their ships being fee-

ble or ill-fitted out, the falshood of that assertion is now known. To those spurious accounts of the different strength of the two fleets, was it not constantly added that Mr. *Byng* could blow the *French* out of the water? with what intent but to aggravate the miscarriage of the Admiral, by creating an opinion of his superior force the more effectually to inflame resentment against him, when the ill news of his not prevailing should arrive?

The citadel of *Mahon* being attacked, it now became the common conversation amongst the planners of the voyage, that the fortification could not hold out a week, with a design to lessen the surprize of its being taken; or if it was defended any considerable time, to give an idea of its being well provided; does it not therefore seem evident, from the fleet of *England* being appointed so inferior, so long delayed after it was ready, sent so late, without a soldier but those who acted as marines, without an hospital-ship, fire-ship, transports, or tenders; that no battle was intended to be fought, nor *St. Philips* relieved? But by this delay, to give time to Marshal *Richlieu* to take the fortification, return with his fleet, and leave Mr. *Byng* to cruise ineffectually round *Minorca*; indeed the brave *Irishman* disappointed the expectations of those who had thus designed the whole transaction, by defending the place becoming the duty of *British* subjects, and not according to sinister intention.

By this contemptible cunning, a quality often connected with ignorance in little minds, it seems contrived that if General *Blakeney* gave up the citadel before Mr. *Byng*'s arrival, then HE was to be exclaimed against, and charged with cowardice; and if HE held out, as the ADMIRAL was insufficient, then that imputation was to fall on the latter.

Was it not therefore owing to the daily disappointment of hearing that the citadel had surrendered, that no fleet was sent to reinforce Mr. *Byng*; apprehending that with a reinforcement he would raise the siege, which seems so contrary to the intent of sending him? Was it not on this account that they did not stop him by express at *Gibraltar*, to wait for more ships of war? And at last, was not the reinforcement sent when it could not possibly arrive till after the Admiral had succeeded or miscarried.

At

‘ At length comes a letter from monsieur *La Galissonniere*, of the *English* fleet having retired, when immediately a report prevailed, that from a letter sent by admiral *Byng* from *Gibraltar*, it was foreseen that he would not fight: After some time a letter from admiral *Byng* arrives, printed in the *Gazette*, where the most material passages in vindication of his conduct are cut out; to preserve the former impressions of his having behaved like a coward, at the same time condemning the resolutions of the whole council of war unheard, a most flagrant affront on men of superior birth, by one who has undeservedly started into nobility.

‘ It was now necessary to continue inventing more tales against Mr. *Byng*; one day it was given out, that he had sold out of the stocks forty-four thousand pounds before he failed, which was to insinuate, that he left *England* with a design never to return: the falshood of this report may be seen in the stock books. Then it was reported, that this was the man who cruised before *Genoa* last war, and took money to let vessels with provisions and men pass to the relief of the town; a known falshood, and were not the ashes of the dead sacred, I would tell you his name: was not this to hint the idea of venality?

‘ Then it seems it was discovered, that a ship with provisions had gotten into *Mahon* the very day before the action, which ship arrived at the port a month before the investing the citadel; was not this to insinuate that he might have landed his soldiers also?

‘ Balads were made to keep up your resentment, and the admiral hanged and burnt in effigy at the national expence, by the clerks and officers of public offices, amongst whom one Mr. *Glover*, belonging to the *Viſtualling-Office*, burning him in *White-Chapel* road, was rewarded with a broken leg by the *Barking* stage-coach.

‘ It was now thought necessary to assert, that Mr. *Byng* was attempting to escape in womens cloaths, to impart the idea of conscious guiltiness, which is likewise an invention of falshood; and yet this idea was to be continued by fixing iron bars to the windows, to prevent a man from escaping, whom they wish to be well rid of, and who would not leave the place if they would permit him.

‘ At one time he is represented as mad, and then as killing himself with drinking: then, that it is to be feared he may attempt suicide. Believe me, he has not lost his senses, as his accusers will find, nor will he destroy himself, with his own hands; and it is the duty of the people to preserve his life, for the sake of more perfectly knowing what influenced his pursuers to contrive and conduct the expedition in so preposterous a manner.

‘ And lastly, these contemptible artifices are followed by a letter to Ad---l B---g, published at the expence of his enemies, and hawked through the streets for the sake of universal publication. But the whole is an entire declamation, intended to inflame, founded on no one argument, and concludes with a confession, which his adversaries would do extremely well to learn by heart, against that day when public justice will demand them to their trials.

Such is the plea of the persecuted *Byng*, on which, though we do not suppose that the public will pay much regard to our determination, we shall give our opinion with the freedom of men uninfluenced by dependence or expectation.

It appears to us that *Byng* has suffered without sufficient cause.

That he was sent to the relief of *Minorca*, when relief was known to be no longer possible.

That he was sent without land forces, the only forces that could raise the siege.

That his fleet was inferior, and long before the battle was known at home to be inferior to that of the *French*.

That he fought them, and retreated only when he could fight no longer.

That a second engagement would only have increased the loss suffered in the first.

That a victory at sea would not have saved *Minorca*.

That there was no provision for the chances of a battle.

That the nation has been industriously deceived by false and treacherous representations.

That *Minorca* if not betrayed has been neglected.

That *Byng*'s letter has been mutilated injuriously, fraudulently mutilated.

That every act of defamation has been practised against him.

That unless other evidence can be produced, *Byng* will be found innocent.

PROPOSALS to the right honourable the Commissioners for the Reparation of St. Paul's Cathedral, by Sir Christopher Wren, from an original Copy now in the Possession of Mr. J. Ames, F.R.S.

AMONGST the many propositions that may be made to your lordships concerning the repair of St. Paul's, some may possibly aim at too great a magnificence, which neither the disposition nor extent of this age will probably bring to a period. Others again may fall so low as to think of piecing up the old fabric, hear with stone there with brick, and cover all faults with a coat of plaster, leaving it still to our next posterities as a farther object of charity. I suppose your lordships may think fit to take the middle way, and to neglect nothing that may conduce to a decent uniform beauty or durable firmness in the fabric, or suitableness to the expence already laid out on the outside; especially, since it is a pile as much for ornament as use; for all the occasions either of a choir, consistory, chapter-house, library, court of arches, preaching auditories, might have been supplied in less room, with less expence and yet more beauty; but then it had wanted of the grandeur which exceeds all little curiosity, this being an effect of wit only, the other a monument of power and mighty zeal in our ancestors to public works in those times, when the city contained neither a fifth part of the people, nor a tenth part of the wealth it now boasts of.

I shall presume therefore to enumerate as well the defects of comeliness as firmness, that the one may be reconciled with the other in the restitution, and yet I should not propose any thing of meer beauty to be added but where there is a necessity of rebuilding, and where it will be near the same thing to perform it well as ill.

First it is evident by the ruin of the roof, that the work was both ill designed and ill built from the beginning. Ill designed because the artist gave not buttment enough to counterpoise and resist the weight of the roof from spreading the walls, for the eye alone will discover to any man that those pillars as vast as they are even eleven foot in diameter, are bent outwards at least six inches from their first position, which being done on both sides it necessarily follows that the roof must first open in large and wide cracks along by the walls and windows, and lastly drop down between the yielding pillars. This bending

of the pillars was facilitated by their ill building, for they are only cased without and that with small stones, not one greater than a man's burden, but within is nothing but a cove of small rubbish stone, and much mortar, which easily crushes and yields to the weight. And this outward coat of freestone is so much torn with age and the neglect of the roof, that there are few stones to be found that are not mouldered and flawed away with the salt-petre that is in them, an incurable disease which perpetually throws off whatever coat of plaster is laid on it, and therefore not to be palliated.

From hence I infer, that as the outside of the church was new flagged with stone of larger size than before, so ought the inside also, and in doing this it will be as easy to perform it after a good *Roman* manner, as to follow the gothic rudeness of the old design, and that without placing the face of the new work in any part many inches farther out or in, than the superficies of the old work, or adding to the expence that would arise were it performed the worst way. This also may safely be affirmed not only by an architect taking his measures from the precepts and examples of the ancients, but by a geometer (this part being liable to demonstration) that the roof is and ever was too heavy for its buttment, and therefore any part of the old roof new-pieced, will still but occasion farther ruin, and the second ruin will much sooner follow than the first, since it is easier to force a thing already declining. It must therefore be either a timber roof plastered (which in such buildings where a little soak of weather is not presently discovered or remedied will soon decay) or else a thinner and lighter shell of stone very geometrically proportioned to the strength of the buttment. The roof may be brick, if it be plastered with stucco which is a harder plaster that will not fall off with the drip of a few winters, and which to this day remains firm in many ancient *Roman* buildings.

The middle part is most defective both in beauty and firmness within and without: for the tower leans manifestly, thro' the settling of one of the ancient pillars that supported it; four new arches were therefore of later years incorporated within the old ones, which hath straitened and hindered both the room and the clear thorough-view of the na-vis, in that part where it had been more graceful to have been rather wider than the rest. The excessive length

length of buildings is no otherwise commendable, but because it yields a pleasing perspective by the continued optical diminution of the columns, and if this be cut off by columns ranging within their fellows, the grace that would be acquired by the length is totally lost. Besides this deformity of the tower itself within, there are others near about it; as the next intercolumnation in the na-vis or body of the church is much less than all the rest; also the north and south wings have isles only on the west side, the others being originally shut up for the consistory; lastly the intercolumnations or spaces between the pillars of the choir next adjoining to the tower are very unequal: again on the outside of the tower the buttresses that have been erected one upon the back of another to secure three corners on the inclining sides (for the fourth wants a buttress) are so irregular; that upon the whole matter it must be concluded that the tower from top to bottom and the next adjacent parts are such a heap of deformities, that no judicious architect will think it corrigible by any expence that can be laid out upon new dressing it, but that it will still remain unworthy the rest of the work, infirm and tottering, and for these reasons (as I conjecture) was formerly resolved to be taken down.

I cannot propose a better remedy than by cutting off the inner corners of the cross, to reduce this middle part into a spacious dome or round with a cupola or hemispherical roof, and upon the cupola (for the outward ornament) a lanthorn with a spiring top should rise proportionably, though not to that unnecessary height of the former steeple of lead burnt by lightning. By this means the deformities of the unequal intercolumnations will be taken away; the church which is much too narrow for the height rendered spacious in the middle, which may be a very proper place for a vast auditory: the outward appearance of the church will seem to swell in the middle by degrees from a large basis rising into a rotunda bearing a cupola, and then ending in the lanthorn, and this with incomparably more grace in the remoter aspect than it is possible for the lean shaft of a steeple to afford, nor if it be rightly ordered will the expence be much more than that of investing the tower and corners yet unfinished with new stone and adding the old steeple anew, the lead of which will be sufficient for a cupola. And the same quantity of ashler makes

the corners outward that would make them inward as they now are, and the materials of the old corners of the isles will be filling stone for the new work: for I should not persuade the tower to be pulled down at first, but the new work to be built round it, partly because the expectation of persons is to be kept up, for many unbelievers would bewail the loss of old *Paul's* steeple, and despond if they did not see a hopeful successor rise in its stead, and chiefly because it will save a world of scaffolding poles, the scaffolds which are needful being fixed from the old to the new works, and when the tholus or inward vault is to be laid, the tower taken down to that height will rest the centers of the vault with great convenience, and facilitate the planting of engines for raising the stones, and after all is finished and settled, the tower that is left may be taken clear away from within. All which can only from the designs be perfectly understood, and for the encouragement and satisfaction of benefactors that comprehend not designs and draughts in paper, as well as for the inferior artists's clearer intelligence of their business, it will not be amiss that a good and large model be made, which will also have this use, that if the work should again be interrupted or retarded, posterity will go on where it was left pursuing still the same designs.

And as the portico being an entire and excellent piece gave great reputation to the work in the first repairs, and occasioned fair contributions: so to begin now with the dome may possibly prove the best advice, as being an absolute piece of itself, and that which will probably be finished in our time; and will make by far the most splendid appearance, will seem of present use for the auditory, will make up all the outward repairs perfect: and will become an ornament to his majesty's most excellent reign, to the church of *England*, and to this great city, which it is pity in the opinion of our neighbours should longer continue the most unadorned of her bigness in the world. In the mean while till a good quantity of stone be provided, things of less expence but no less consequence ought to be regarded. Such as fixing again all cramps that the roof hath been spoiled of, covering all timber from weather, taking down the falling roofs, searching the vaults beneath and securing them. And before the foundations be digged for the dome, the arches on which the tower stands must be secured after a peculiar

Peculiar manner to be represented in the designs.

I shall crave leave to subjoin, that if there be use of stucco, there is great hope from some experience already made, that there are *English* materials to be brought by sea at an easy rate that will afford as good plaster as is any where to be found in the world, and that with the mixture of cheaper ingredients than marble meal, which was the old and is now the modern way of *Italy*. The proposer also considering that high buildings grow more and more expenceful as they rise, by reason of the time and labour spent in raising the materials, hopes he shall not incur the censure of a projector if he humbly represent to your lordships, that having the opportunity of seeing several structures (of greater expence than this) while they were rising, conducted by the best artists in *French* and *Italian*, and having daily conference with them and observing their engines and methods: he hath promoted this geometrical part of architecture yet farther, and thinks the raising of materials may yet be more facilitated, so as to save in lofty fabrics a very considerable part both of the stone and the labourers hire.

The WORLD, Thursday, Sept. 30, 1756.

IT is a vulgar notion, and worthy of the vulgar, for it is both false and absurd, that passionate people are the best natured people in the world. They are a little hasty, it is true; a trifle will put them in a fury; and while they are in that fury, they neither know nor care what they say, or do: but then as soon as it is over, they are extremely sorry and penitent for any injury or mischief they did. This panegyric on these choleric good-natured people when examined and simplified, amounts in plain common sense and *English* to this; that they are good-natured when they are not ill-natured; and that when in their fits of rage they have said or done things that have brought them to jail or the gallows, they are extremely sorry for it. It is indeed highly propable that they are; but where is the reparation to those whose reputations, limbs, or lives they have either wounded or destroyed? This concern comes too late, and is only for themselves. Self-love was the cause of the injury, and is the only motive of the repentance.

Had these furious people real good-nature, their first offence would be their

last; and they would resolve at all events never to relapse. The moment they felt their choler rising, they would enjoin themselves an absolute silence and inaction, and by that sudden check rather expose themselves to a momentary ridicule (which, by the way, would be followed by universal applause) than run the least risk of being irreparably mischievous.

I know it is said in their behalf, that this impulse to wrath is constitutionally so sudden and so strong, that they cannot stifle it, even in its birth: but experience shews us, that this allegation is notoriously false; for we daily observe that these stormy persons both can and do lay those gusts of passion, when awed by respect, restrained by interest, or intimidated by fear. The most outrageous furioso does not give a loose to his anger in presence of his sovereign, or his mistress; nor the expectant heir in presence of the peevish dotard from whom he hopes for an inheritance. The soliciting courtier, tho' perhaps under the strongest provocations, from unjust delays and broken promises, calmly swallows his unavailing wrath, disguises it even under smiles, and gently waits for more favourable moments: nor does the criminal fly in a passion at his judge or his jury.

There is then but one solid excuse to be alledged in favour of these people; and if they will frankly urge it, I will candidly admit it, because it points out its own remedy. I mean, let them fairly confess themselves mad, as they most unquestionably are: for what plea can those who are frantic ten times a day, bring against shaving, bleeding and a dark room, when so many much more harmless madmen are confined in their cells at Bedlam for being mad only once in a moon? Nay, I have been assured by the late ingenious doctor *Monro*, that such of his patients who were really of a good-natured disposition, and who in their lucid intervals were allowed the liberty of walking about the hospital, would frequently, when they found the previous symptoms of their returning madness, voluntarily apply for confinement, conscious of the mischief which they might possibly do, if at liberty. If those who pretend not to be mad, but who really are so, had the same fund of good-nature, they would make the same application to their friends, if they have any.

There is in the *Ménagiana* a very pretty story of one of these angry gentlemen, which sets their extravagancy in a very ridiculous light.

Two gentlemen were riding together, one of whom, who was a choleric one, happened to be mounted upon a high-mettled horse. The horse grew a little troublesome, at which the rider grew very angry, and whipped and spurred him with great fury; to which the horse, almost as wrong-headed as his master, replied with kicking and plunging. The companion, concerned for the danger, and ashamed of the folly of his friend, said to him coolly, "be quiet, be quiet, and shew yourself the wiser of the two."

This sort of madness, for I will call it by no other name, flows from various causes, of which I shall now enumerate the most general.

Light unballasted heads are very apt to be overset by every gait, or even breeze of passion; they appretiate things wrong, and think every thing of importance, but what really is so: hence those frequent and sudden transitions from silly joy to sillier anger, according as the present silly humour is gratified or thwarted. This is the never-failing characteristic of the uneducated vulgar, who often in the same half-hour, fight with fury, and shake hands with affection. Such heads give themselves no time to reason, and if you attempt to reason with them, they think you rally them, and resent the affront. They are in short over-grown children, and continue so in the most advanced age. Far be it from me to insinuate, what some ill-bred authors have bluntly asserted, that this is in general the case of the fairest part of our species, whose great vivacity does not always allow them time to reason consequentially, but hurries them into testiness upon the least opposition to their will. But at the same time, with all the partiality which I have for them, and nobody can have more than I have, I must confess that in all their debates, I have much more admired the copiousness of their rhetoric, than the conclusiveness of their logic.

People of strong animal spirits, warm constitutions, and a cold genius (a most unfortunate and ridiculous, though common compound) are most irascible animals, and very dangerous in their wrath. They are active, puzzling, blundering, and petulantly enterprising and persevering. They are impatient of the least contradiction having neither arguments nor words to reply with; and the animal part of their composition bursts out into furious explosions, which have often mischievous consequences. Nothing is too outrageous or criminal for them to say or do in these fits; but as the beginning of their frenzy is easily discoverable

by their glaring eyes, inflamed countenances, and rapid motions, the company, as conservators of the peace (which by the way, every man is, till the authority of a magistrate can be procured) should forcibly seize these madmen, and confine them in the mean time, in some dark closet, vault, or coal-hole.

Men of nice honour, without one grain of common honesty (for such there are) are wonderfully combustible. The honourable is to support and protect the dishonest part of their character. The consciousness of their guilt makes them both sore and jealous.

There is another very irascible sort of human animals, whose madness proceeds from pride. These are generally the people, who having just fortunes sufficient to live idle and useless to society, create themselves gentlemen, and are scrupulously tender of the rank and dignity which they have not. They require the more respect, from being conscious that they have no right to any. They construe every thing into a slight, ask explanations with heat, and misunderstand them with fury. "Who are you?" "What are you? Do you know who you speak to? I'll teach you to be insolent to a gentleman," are their daily idioms of speech, which frequently end in assault and battery, to the great emolument of the round-house and crown-office.

I have known many young fellows, who at their first setting out in the world, or in the army, have simulated a passion which they did not feel, merely as an indication of spirit, which word is falsely looked upon as synonymous with courage. They dress and look fierce, swear enormously, and rage furiously, seduced by that popular word spirit. But I beg leave to inform these mistaken young gentlemen, whose error I compassionate, that the true spirit of a rational being consists in cool and steady resolution, which can only be the result of reflection and virtue.

I am very sorry to be obliged to own, that there is not a more irritable part of the species, than my brother authors. Criticism, censure, or even the slightest disapprobation of their immortal works, excite their most furious indignation. It is true, indeed, that they express their resentment in a manner less dangerous both to others and to themselves. Like incensed porcupines, they dart their quills at the objects of their wrath. The wounds given by these shafts are not mortal, and only painful in proportion to the distance from whence they fly. Those which are discharged (as by much the greatest numbers

are) from great heights, such as garrets or four-pair-of-stair rooms, are puffed away by the wind, and never hit the mark; but those which are let off from a first or second floor, are apt to occasion a little smarting, and sometimes festering, especially if the party wounded be unsound.

Our Great Creator has wisely given us passions, to rouse us into action, and to engage our gratitude to him by the pleasures they procure us; but at the same time he has kindly given us reason sufficient, if we will but give that reason fair play, to control those passions; and has delegated authority to say to them, as he said to the waters, "Thus far shall ye go, and no farther." The angry man is his own severest tormentor; his breast knows no peace, whilst his raging passions are restrained by no sense of either religious or moral duties. What would be his case if his unforgiving example (if I may use such an expression) were followed by his *all-merciful maker*, whose forgiveness he can only hope for, in proportion as he himself forgives and loves his fellow-creatures?

A LETTER from a Gentleman in the country to his friend in town, concerning the MILITIA BILL.

Dear Sir,

IT is impossible to express the pleasure and satisfaction your letter gave to all your friends in this neighbourhood, and indeed to this country in general. The thoughts of obtaining a militia bill has so animated our drooping spirits that we seem quite another people from what we were, under the dreadful apprehensions of a *French yoke*.

The principal inhabitants of this parish have had a meeting to consider what measures should be taken to animate our youth, and, that they may exert themselves for their king and country, they have agreed to build a gallery in the church, where none are to sit but those who have signalled themselves in defence of the nation; and for every one who is slain in battle, a monument is to be erected, on which his actions are to be emblazon'd and handed down to posterity; the evening of his death is also to be annually celebrated at the expence of the parish; and the bells are to be muffled and ring an hour.

But this is not all.---Our maidens, who perhaps are better able to animate the young men than the wisest of our philosophers, have lent their hands towards this

laudable undertaking, and are employ'd in making sword-belts for their sweethearts wrought with curious hieroglyphical devices representing the man's courage and the maidens constancy, and intimating that those swords are never to be given up to the enemy.

They have also agreed to weave a garland and hang up in the church for every man that is slain, and to sing annually the following dirge under it in honour of the deceased.

The Damsels Dirge.

(1.)

Who, much lov'd youth, thy worth can tell,
That for thy country fought and fell?
Thy sturdy arm withstood the foe,
And dealt around the deadly blow;
Each rank thy force, thy valour knew,
From thee the frightened *Frenchmen* flew,
'Till some mistaken bullet came,
And robb'd thee of thy vital flame.

CHORUS.

*His deeds, oh sister virgins, sing,
Who fell for country and for king.*

(2.)

See, see, oh gentle spirit, see
The tribute we all pay to thee,
With flowers fresh thy garland's hung,
For thee the druid songs are sung,
And at thy grave as all pass by,
We breathe a wish or heave a sigh,
And green thy sod shall ever grow,
Still water'd by our tears of woe.

CHORUS.

*His deeds, oh sister virgins, tell,
Who for his king and country fell.*

After this ceremony they are to walk in procession to the relations of the person deceased, to console with and comfort them under their affliction.

These are the methods they have taken to inflame our youth for the noble purposes above mentioned, and as the whole nation sees the necessity of an armament of this sort (which is, without doubt, the most natural, and most effectual security we can have) I hope the legislature will indulge our wishes.

This letter, which I am afraid you will think too long, I shall conclude with a portion of scripture, applicable to the present purpose: *And when David heard that Saul and Jonathan were slain, he bade them teach the children of Israel the use of the bow.* That is to say, he established a well regulated militia; and by that means he discomfited, and subdued the Philistines. I am, dear Sir, yours, &c.

On

A letter from an Officer present in St. Philip's, during the Siege, dated at Gibraltar, August 17, 1756.

The particulars of our unfortunate affair are shortly as follows: our governor having good information that the great preparations of the *French* at *Toulon* were designed against *Minorca*, lost no time in putting every thing in the most defensible condition, augmenting and repairing the fortifications, and destroying all the roads in the island, to prevent the progress of the enemy when they should land. On the 18th of *April*, the *French* landed at *Ciudadella*, and our four regiments marched next day into the castle. We soon felt the happy consequences of breaking up the roads; it being the 30th before we saw any of the enemy, and the 8th of *May* before they could open any batteries to play against us. From the 8th to the 16th, the fire was very smart on both sides. From the 16th to the 20th, they slackened a little; which we imagined was owing to their want of ammunition, and which afterwards we found was really the case. The small progress the *French* had hitherto made, gave our small garrison great spirits; but I give you leave to guess the additional joy we felt, when, on the 19th, we descried the *British* fleet, bearing towards the island. As they stopt seven or eight leagues distance, and did not seem to come nearer, general *Blakeney* thought proper to send off a boat with a letter to the admiral; but the fleet standing further off, and the night coming on, the boat was obliged to return, without being able to effect the intended purpose. The next morning there was not one ship in view. On the 21st a fleet appeared at a distance, but it proved to be the *French*; nor had we ever the pleasure of seeing our fleet a second time. I shall leave it to those, who have experienced such a change, to express the grief and vexation this disappointment caused in the garrison. Our whole dependence was on this assistance; and the protracting the siege till its arrival, was all we could hope to accomplish. We comforted the soldiers the best in our power, encouraging them to behave with their usual gallantry; and as there certainly must have been some reason for the return of the fleet, that they might still expect to see them again in a short time. Thus did we endeavour to keep up the spirits of our men; and, I assure you, it required all the skill we were masters of. The enemy having, since the departure of our fleet, re-

ceived fresh supplies of cannon and warlike stores, began to open new batteries, and, by their continued fire, greatly damaged our works, and destroyed several of our cannon.

They now played on us with 30 cannon and 21 mortars; and so hot a fire, I believe, can scarcely be paralleled in any history. I have counted upwards of 300 shells thrown by the enemy in one night. In this manner we continued till the 27th of *June*; when, at eleven at night, a general assault was made from all quarters, and, after about an hour's engagement, three of our out-works were taken. They immediately began to intrench themselves in these redoubts, which they effected; though they lost a number of men by our small arms. About four in the morning, the enemy beat a parley: And desired time to bury their dead. This was granted; and, in the mean time, the general called a council of war, when it was judged absolutely necessary to offer proposals for capitulating, which was accordingly done; and, next day, agreed to by the *French*. The reasons urged for the capitulation were, that the *French*, by being in possession of the redoubts, had likewise possessed themselves of the subterraneous passages leading to the body of the fort, where already were lodged above 4000 men; that most of our batteries were greatly damaged; and (which indeed was the principal one) that our small garrison was quite worn out with continual duty, and would never be able to withstand another general assault.

The loss we sustained in the assault was very inconsiderable: lieutenant *Samuel Whitehead* killed, colonel *Jeffreys* taken prisoner, and major *Cunningham* shot through the hand; thirty private men killed, and about as many wounded. The *French* acknowledged they had 1200 men killed and wounded.---Before the assault we lost lieutenant *Armstrong*, nephew to the general, a very promising young gentleman, who was killed by a cannon-ball; and, some days after, capt. *Hobby*, who was killed by a shell. Our whole loss amounted to about 70 killed, 306 wounded, (35 of whom died of their wounds) 8 who died of sickness, and 16 missing; most of whom we imagine were suffocated in springing the mines. The *French* army consisted of 32 battalions, amounting to 20,550 men; and our garrison consisted of about 3500. The loss of the *French* during the siege amounted to 3332 men.

The

The GAMESTER'S Song, the Words by Mr. GARRICK.

Sung by Mr. BEARD, and set to Music by Mr. OSWALD.

Good Sir, do not start I'll teach you an art, By which
you will ne'er miss your aim, Be not squeamish
or nice to cut cards or cog dice, All the world plays the
best of the game, the game, All the world plays the best of the
game.

2.
See how each profession, and trades thro' the
nation,
Will dupe all the world without shame,
Then why shou'd not we, in our turn be as
free?
All the world play the best of the game.

3.
The lawyers of note, who squabble and quote,
Are expecting both riches and fame,
And a' is but trick, the poor client to nick,
For the law plays the best of the game.

4.
To gain his base ends each lover pretends
To talk of his darts and his flame,

By which he draws in the poor maiden to sin,
Who is left with the worst of the game.

5.
And so the coy maid, with modesty's aid,
To foolish fond man does the same:
When the fool's in the net the prude turns
coquette,
And her spouse has the worst of the game.

6.
Then since the great plan is cheat who cheat
can,
Pray think not my notions to blame:
Join lawyers and proctors, maids, lovers and
doctors,
All the world plays the best of the game.

A WHIM.

JENNY bright as the day,
And as buxom as May,
I happen'd to kiss;
When she angry did say,
What's the meaning of this,
Why these freedoms, I pray?
Dear Madam, I need no apology use,
Your charms for my crime are sufficient excuse,
Sure lips sweet as thine
Were for kissing decreed:
Cry'd she, very fine!
Very pretty indeed!
So I kiss'd her again,
Repeating this strain,
'Sure lips sweet as thine
'Were for kissing decreed.'
I own this is fine!
This is pretty indeed!

An EPIGRAM in the Sing-Song Taste.

By Master Walter Wesleywalshy.

COME placid muse, come gentleness's
child,
So soft, so smooth, so ample, and so mild;
O! let me seek the quiet evening's cool,
Where no rough wind disturbs the peaceful
pool.
There, where *Melpomene* her skill employs,
With fee-saw sing-song and with jingling joys;
In soft insensibility embalm'd,
And by serene security becalm'd.
So pretty-pert! and finiking so fine!
To tickle, sooth, and lull the niggling nine,
With suckling baby-rhimes the mind to please
And give to *empriness* the means of EASE.

On seeing a Dinner so dressed by two slo-
venly Cooks, that the company could
not eat.

READ but Maw-wallop ere you eat,
And you will need but little meat;
Of Beef, idea takes the place,
And fancy fills the amply space:
Among such filthy greasy cooks,
You taste your dinner in their looks.
The palate sick'ning at the sight,
Bids the poor appetite good night,
And frighten'd to the last degree,
The stomach fairly runs away.

An ODE on SICKNESS,

By a young Lady.

WHence this unusual languor o'er my
mind?
This chilling stupor that pervades each sense,
Penfive I sit, each active power confin'd,
No more I'm charm'd by pleasure's fair pre-
sence.

Ah! where is ease and sprightly vigor fled!
Where are those hopes which youth so lately
gave?
Evasive all! disease now bows my head,
And Death, (in spite of time) prepares the
grave.

Careless of life but yet afraid to die,
From hope to fear, from fear to hope I run:
In vain to banish apprehension try,
Doubt still recoils, to blast what hope begun.

Fir'd with the conflict, o'er my soul I cast
An eye; determined on the painful view:
While memory arraign'd each folly past,
And conscious shame recall'd the blush anew.

Attentively each error I revolve,
Trace every foible from its genuine source;
How poor their plea whom custom must ab-
solve,
For acting contrary to wisdom's course.

But yet, no crime e'er stain'd my guiltless
thought,
No secret horrors prey upon my mind:
Revenge for injuries I never sought,
But wish'd the general weal of human kind.

Thou power supreme! within whose awful
hand,
The fate of all created beings lie;
Arrest the uplifted stroke, by thy command,
Nor force me, (ere I have learnt to live) to
die.

Oh! let me still enjoy more chearful days
Assist me to explore thy wond'rous truth,
Guide my frail heart from error's thorny
maze,
Nor suffer pleasure to mislead my youth.

Ambition's fire no more shall warm my heart,
The world's false tinsel glare, I'll hence de-
spise:
Reason her lawful empire shall assert,
And guard my breast from passion's specious
guise.

F.

HISTORICAL MEMOIRS.

(Continued from p. 265.)

THE progress of the King of *Prussia* has been so rapid, that the records of the times can hardly keep pace with his actions. We left him in our last just entering *Saxony*, and we shall endeavour to trace him in this till we find him victorious over his enemy in *Bohemia*. But as every step he has taken discovers consummate wisdom in the first planning of his operations, we shall not for the sake of brevity pass over any transaction of importance, that these memoirs may remain a perfect register of one of the most remarkable events that is to be met with in the history of any nation.

The declaration which his *Prussian* Majesty caused to be made to the King of *Poland* by his minister *M. de Malzahn*, when his troops first entered the dominions of *Saxony*, the substance of which may be seen in our last p. 265 produced an answer, which was delivered in writing to the following effect.

‘His Majesty the King of *Poland*, who desires nothing more ardently than the peace of the *Roman* empire, was extremely displeased to hear that some differences had arisen between the King of *Prussia* and the Empress Queen, which might occasion the *Prussian* troops to enter *Bohemia*. Nevertheless, as the request has been made by his *Prussian* Majesty, the King of *Poland* will not refuse the passage of those troops thro’ his dominions, provided they do no damage there, and for this his *Polish* Majesty relies upon the declaration of the King of *Prussia*, that his troops shall observe a strict discipline. But on this account it is necessary, and good order requires, that his *Prussian* Majesty should previously make known at what time, through what place, and in what number his troops are to pass, in order that the King of *Poland* may appoint commissaries, and give them proper instructions to direct the troops in their march.

‘The King at the same time flatters himself, that the King of *Prussia*, as a friend and good neighbour, will pay a regard to the bad situation of the country, and the scarcity occasioned by the indifferent harvest this year; and that therefore he will cause ready money, and a market price, to be paid for every thing that his troops may have occasion for, and likewise that he will let their stay be as short as possible.

‘His *Polish* Majesty owns, that he cannot help being surprized at his *Prussian* Majesty’s observing in his declaration, that the reflection of what happened in the year

1744, should occasion his taking measures against the like events; the difference of the situation of affairs at that time and now being very great. The King has the strongest reasons to keep steadfastly to the treaty of *Dresden*, in conformity to which he has assiduously applied himself to cultivate the friendship of the neighbouring powers; and ’tis upon this principle that his *Polish* Majesty flatters himself, that the King of *Prussia* will rest satisfied of his intention, *not to take any part in the differences which have arisen between his Prussian Majesty and the Empress Queen*, as he has already several times declared to the *Prussian* minister, and confirms by these presents.

“Such strong assurances as these cannot but satisfy the King of *Prussia*, and prevent his requiring any thing of his *Polish* Majesty or his subjects, contrary to the liberty of a prince of the empire, or that should oblige him to have recourse to the *Germanic* body, and the guarantees of the treaties of peace, for the due execution of those treaties.”

This answer which was returned to the King of *Prussia*, was communicated likewise to the different powers whom his *Polish* Majesty thought proper to acquaint with his situation, and at the same time his Majesty informed them, “That being in hopes that his declarations would make a favourable impression upon the King of *Prussia*, he was waiting for their success, when he learnt that the *Prussian* troops had entered his electorate: That finding it would be dangerous for him to stay in his capital, he had thought proper to retire from thence, in order to join his army, and wait with his troops for future events, trusting in the divine providence, and being persuaded that the powers of *Europe* will do justice to the uprightness of the principles upon which he regulated his conduct, in an event which must have surprized all *Europe* as well as his Majesty.

Besides Lord *Stormont*, the *British* minister, who went on the part of the King of *Poland* to wait upon the King of *Prussia* with the above declaration, his *Polish* Majesty likewise sent the Count *de Salmout*, one of his ministers. His *Prussian* Majesty received them very politely, heard their proposals, and told them *That he himself wished for nothing more than to find the King of Poland’s sentiments acquiesce with his declarations: That the neutrality which his Polish Majesty seemed desirous to observe, was exactly what he required of him; but that in order to render this neutrality more secure and less liable*

liable to variation, it would be proper for his Polish Majesty, to separate his army and send the troops he had assembled at Pirna back into their quarters; that a step of this nature would be a full proof of a neutrality not to be doubted of; and that after this, he should take a pleasure in shewing, by an equal condescension, his disposition to give real marks of his friendship for his Polish Majesty, and concert with him what measures might be proper to be taken according to the situation of affairs.

The King of Poland rejected all conditions of this kind, and declared, That he would wait in his army for the decision of events; that if the Prussians attempted to force him, he would stand their efforts; that he and his troops would sell their lives dearly, and that he would suffer himself to be crush'd behind his intrenchments, rather than bear the yoke which they wanted to put him under. The same prince, as he was reviewing his army, told his troops, That they had no other course to take but to fight, and to perish gloriously, if it be their fate to be borne down by the enemy's superiority: that as for himself, seeing his country ravaged and spoiled, his life was entirely at his subjects service, and the rest he would commit to heaven. Both officers and soldiers protested in return, that since all their resource lay in desperate efforts, a deluge of blood should grace their fall and make their ruin glorious.

Notwithstanding these terrible circumstances, and the dispositions of the Prussians to attack the Saxon camp, some foreign ministers once more interposed for a reconciliation, and for that purpose returned to the King of Prussia, who gave them this answer; *The King of Poland mistakes my real intentions. That Prince is ill advised. He renders himself accountable for the very calamities and grievances he complains of. He declares himself willing to be neuter, and shews by his conduct that he intends to take the chance of war.* In the mean time the Prussians continued filing off along both sides of the Elbe, in order to invest the Saxon army completely, and dispose every thing for attacking it in its intrenchments. The Prussian army made preparations seemingly in earnest for this attack. As intelligence was received from Bohemia, that general Brown had quitted the camp of Colin the 9th of September, in order to advance with his army, and endeavour to join the Saxons. The corps which that general detached under the command of the Count de Wied on the first notice of the Prussians having entered Saxony, marched along the Elbe and occupied the passes between Trebnitz and Catbarinenberg.

On this information, the advanced guard of Prussians took possession of all the passages of Bohemia leading into the circles of Satzer and Leutmeritz, and prince Ferdinand of Brunswick filed off a considerable body of troops

along the Elbe to oppose the junction of the Austrians, and cut off all communication between them and the Saxons.

Two considerable armies were likewise assembled in Upper and Lower Silesia, which possessed themselves of the passages that communicate with the circles of Bunzlau and Konigin-Gratz, exclusive of the body assembled at Glatz: so that by these dispositions the king of Prussia disposed his troops in such a manner as to serve the double purpose of covering Silesia, or of advancing into Bohemia, in case it should be necessary to meet the imperialists upon their own territories. The conduct of the King of Prussia has been such that it was impossible to penetrate into his designs, as his Majesty only gave his orders to the several columns of his army as they advanced. Even prince Ferdinand of Brunswick when he set out upon his march did not know what course he was to take further than Gros-Kugel, where, upon opening his instructions, he found the King's orders to advance to Leipzig, and take possession of it; and when he had performed this, he received a fresh order from the King to continue his march along the Elbe.

The Prussian army in advancing along the Elbe, went behind Pirna, in order to shut up the Saxons on that side and that of Lilienstein, and cut off the avenues by which they received their provisions. It does not appear whether their design is to attack the Saxon camp, but it's well known that this is extremely well situated, and by its entrenchments rendered very difficult of access; besides which the troops are well supplied with artillery and ammunition. The fortresses of Konigstein and Zonnestein are likewise put in a condition of defence against all events, in the first of which the most valuable effects of the royal family are deposited, together with the tools and instruments made use of in the porcelain manufactory of Miffen. All the workmen employed in that manufactory retired from thence, and nothing was left there for the Prussians but a few pieces of porcelaine.

All offices for the execution of public business belonging to the Prussian army are established at Torgau. This is the place where contributions and duties of all kinds are paid; and as the cash and treasure of the army are kept here, 1500 peasants have been set to work to throw up entrenchments round the place, to prevent its being attacked or surprised.

From henceforward the King's motions were all directed to confine the Saxons in their camp, and at the same time to prepare to engage the Austrians, who were posting with expedition to their relief. On the 26th of September there was a considerable alteration made in the disposition of the Prussian army. The passes into Bohemia were all occupied by

the advanced guard, the camp at *Pirna* was hemmed in by detachments in the nature of a blockade, and the main body of the army encamped at *Auffig* on the south side of the *Elbe*.

On the 20th the army decamped, and on the day following a battle was fought, the particulars whereof are not yet come to hand. Letters, indeed, from *Dresden*, *Berlin*, and other places bring certain accounts of victory; and as these may afford some satisfaction to our readers, we shall here insert the most material parts of their contents: The *London Gazette* tells us from *Dresden*, that the King of *Prussia* has gained a victory over the *Austrians*. The King of *Prussia* was posted in the neighbourhood of a village called *Welmina*, with an army of about 35000 men, and Marshal *Brown* was between that place and *Lowositz*, with his whole army, amounting, it is said, to near 60,000 men. The action, which began at seven o'clock in the morning, was obstinate and bloody; but about noon the whole *Austrian* army retreated, and left the *Prussians* masters of the field of battle; and as they went through *Lowositz*, set fire to the suburbs, to stop the *Prussians* in their pursuit. It is thought the *Austrians* have lost about 4000 men, and the *Prussians* half that number.

An article dated *Berlin*, Oct. 3. in the same Gazette is somewhat more particular: It runs thus,

This morning about seven o'clock, an officer in the guards arrived here from the *Prussian* camp in *Bohemia* in 39 hours; he had no letters from any body, but only a short note to the Queen Mother, wrote by the King himself on the field of battle, acquainting her Majesty with his having gained a complete victory over the *Austrians*, which cost him 2000 men. The particulars that have been collected from the officer, are, that on the 30th of *September*, the King of *Prussia's* army moved from their camp at *Auffig*; that when they came to the ground they were to occupy that night, they perceived some tents pitched, which they took to be an advanced guard, or some small out-party of *Austrians*; but that his *Prussian* Majesty had the precaution to make his army remain under arms all night; and early in the morning, the 1st of *October*, observed some motions among the enemy, which very soon shewed that the whole *Austrian* army were preparing to attack him. That the King of *Prussia* made the proper dispositions according to his ground: and about seven in the morning, the *Austrians* attacked with great fury, the left wing of the *Prussians*, and the action continued very hot till half an hour past one, when the *Austrians* gave way, but retired in good order; and to cover their retreat, burnt the town of *Lowositz*, in which

they had a magazine. The number of the *Austrians* under Marshal *Brown* are said to be about 60,000, and the *Prussian* army from 35 to 40,000 only, by reason of several detachments left to guard the passes in the mountains and on the *Elbe*. The King had under him, his Royal Highness the Prince of *Prussia*, Prince *Ferdinand* of *Brunswick* and Marshal *Kaib*, having left his brothers the Princes *Henry* and *Ferdinand*, with many other general officers, in his camp at *Siedlitz*.

In the *Evening Advertiser*, a paper of good intelligence, we find a still more particular account, which deserves the more credit, as it seems to be written from friend to friend. It is dated at *Berlin*, *October* 4, and is as follows. Yesterday the 3d. inst. lieut. *Oppen*, lieutenant in the king's regiment, arrived express with the agreeable news: That our enemies, in number of 70,000, had attacked the 1st of this month, the king's army, which was only 40,000 strong. The battle began at six in the morning, and lasted till night, with dreadful havoc (*kacharnee horrible*) on both sides. The long contested victory, by God's blessing, declared in our favour. We have given them an entire and signal defeat. To facilitate their retreat, they burned their magazines and forage. We know not yet of any prisoners of rank, but prince *Lobkowitz*, on the part of the enemies, and two or three of our Generals. *Qaadt* among others is slain. He commanded in quality of General of infantry at the side of the prince of *Prussia*. The design of the enemy was totally to demolish us, depending upon their superiority of numbers. The *Saxons* in their camps were under arms from day-break, expecting to be relieved by the *Austrians* (*knowing no doubt of the preconcerted attack*) and to make an utter destruction of a body of troops under the margrave *Charles*, and Gen. *Venterfeld*, who made the blockade at *Pirna*. The princes *Henry* and *Ferdinand* were in this body of troops in the blockade.

One thing remarkable is, that the king, who was in his camp at *Siedlitz*, being apprised of the motions of the *Austrians* in *Bohemia*, set out, with the prince of *Prussia*, without baggage or equipage, to join his army, which was four miles, (about 27 *English*) within *Bohemia*, at *Auffig*, under the command of marshal *Kaib*, two days before the battle, to take upon himself the command of the army. Pray God continue his protection to us, and our brave soldiers.

Such is now the situation of affairs in *Germany*, which we shall leave for the present, to take notice of the proceedings of other powers in consequence of the war that has broke out between *Great Britain* and *France*.

[To be continued]

Chronological Diary, for 1756.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

AT the *Chester* assizes, it was unanimously resolved by a full meeting of the grand Jury, among whom were four baronets and six members of parliament, dutifully to remonstrate to our gracious sovereign, concerning the late most disgraceful loss, the present calamitous state of the kingdom, and the grievous oppression of foreign mercenaries; and humbly to apply for *England's* natural defence, a duly regulated militia, and likewise for a speedy and strict enquiry into the conduct of those who have brought distress and infamy on these nations. The address was delivered to the knights of the shire to be presented to his Majesty.

At a general meeting of the whale-fishing company at *Aberdeen*, it was resolved to let in freight for his majesty's service, as a coast-cruiser, the *St. Anne*, one of the company's ships.

From a female patient, *M. B.* at *Heytesbury*, aged 53, were extracted by *Mr. Thomas Smith*, surgeon, two large stones; one weighed four ounces and a half, and measured eight inches and two tenths in circumference, and six inches and eight tenths in diameter. The other stone weighed two ounces, measured six inches in circumference, and five in diameter. She is now in a fair way of recovery.

THURSDAY, 16.

This morning a considerable quantity of iron ordnance, with leadshot, gunpowder, &c. were ship'd for the island of *Guernsey*.

SATURDAY, 18.

The militia are arraying all over *Ireland*; and all protestants from the age of sixteen to sixty, and fit to bear arms are registering for that purpose, on pain of being prosecuted as the law directs.

MONDAY 20.

The sessions ended at the *Old-Baily*, when six criminals were capitally convicted, namely, *Thomas Ridout* and *James Preffer*, for stealing a silver tankard; *Thomas Philips*, for forging an order for the delivery of goods; *David Davis*, for horse-stealing; *John Cartwright*, for stealing money; and *George Langley*, for robbing his landlord at the *Queen of Hungary's-head*, near *Sadler's Wells*, of jewels and money to the amount of near 400*l.*

TUESDAY, 21.

At the meeting of the three choirs of *Gloucester*, *Worcester* and *Hereford*, the collections at the church doors amounted to 182*l.* and the musick each day was entirely to the satisfaction of the audience.

WEDNESDAY 22.

Arrived at *Dartmouth*, in an open boat, from *Merlaix*, eleven men and two boys, who made good escape from thence the morning before,

passing by two privateers, a man of war, and the castle, and putting to sea in a little bark, destitute of compass and food, excepting a little bread. They met with extreme bad weather, and every moment expected to be swallowed up. In their distress they spoke with a *Dutchman*, and could obtain nothing from him but abusive language. As soon as they arrived, they were received by the governor with all the humanity their distressed condition required.

THURSDAY, 23.

At a general court of the governor and company of the bank of *England*, a dividend of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for interest and profits for the half year ending the 13th of next month, was agreed to; warrants for which are to be issued the 19th of *October*.

SUNDAY, 26

The following notice was published in the parish church of *St. George, Middlesex*; 'To wit, I am desired by the church-wardens and many other inhabitants of this parish, to give notice, that they (with many other inhabitants of this parish who shall think proper to be concern'd in the same) intend to fit out a private ship of war, by subscription in shares, to be called the *St. George*; in order to distress our inveterate enemies the *French*, protect our trade, and defend our holy religion and liberties now openly attacked by them. And for this purpose the articles and conditions of such subscription will be left in the vestry room of this church,

MONDAY, 27.

The parliament which stood prorogued to the 28th of *September*, is farther prorogued to the 18th of *November* next, when both houses are to sit for the dispatch of business.

TUESDAY, 28.

At *Guildhall*, *Richard Bridgen*, Esq; of the Ward of *Farringdon* within, and *William Stephenson*, Esq; of the Ward of *Bridge* within, were sworn in the office of Sheriffs for the year ensuing: when, agreeable to annual custom, the keys of the several goals of this city were delivered to them.

WEDNESDAY, 29.

At *Guildhall* came on the election of two persons to be returned to the court of aldermen, one of whom is to be appointed by them to be Lord-mayor for the year ensuing; when all the aldermen below the chair, who have served the office of sheriff were severally put in nomination, and the sheriffs declared the majority of hands to be for *Sir Charles Asgill*, Knight and Alderman of *Candlewick Ward*, and *Sir Richard Glynn*, Knight and Alderman of *Dowgate Ward*; but a poll was demanded and granted for *Marshe Lickenson*, Esq; against

WED-

Sir Richard Glynn. At the close of the poll, which lasted seven days, there were

For *Marshe Dickenson*, Esq; 1492

For Sir Richard Glynn, 511

And *Marshe Dickenson*, esq; being returned with Sir *Charles Asgill*, the former was chosen

SATURDAY, 2.

Admiral *Harve*, with his fleet, consisting of eighteen sail of the line and some frigates, sailed from *Altiera*, a port near *Alicant*, the 1st of *September*.

The following gentlemen are appointed commissioners for the sale of prizes taken before the declaration of war, viz. *Bartholomew Burton*, *George Aufriere*, *Robert Featherstonehaugh*, *George Wombwell*, *John Barker*, *Nicholas Liswood*, *Timothy Brett*, *Robert Wilson*, *Henry Saxby*, *Samuel Touchett*, *Albert Nesbitt*, *John Cleveland*, jun. *John Eames*, and *John Gwill*.

MONDAY, 4.

At one o'clock this morning, the hon. Capt. *Brudenel* was stopt in his chair just as it entered *Berkeley square*, from the *Hay-bill*, by two fellows with pistols, who demanded his money, on which he gave them five sixpences, telling them he had no more, which having took, and perceiving his cockade, they immediately made of; on that the captain put his purse and watch under the cushion, got out, drew his sword, and being followed by one of the chairmen with his pole, and the watchman, pursued them to the hill, where the hon. Capt. *West*, who was walking, having joined them, one of the fellows run off, but the other went into *Albemarle Mause*, when, finding himself so closely beset, he drew a pistol, and levelled it at Capt. *Brudenel*'s head, who was making a thrust at the villain's heart; but observing how the pistol was pointed, made a lunge at him, and run him thro' the abdomen; by being in that attitude, the ball went over his head into the poor watchman's breast, quite through the shoulder. At that instant the pistol was discharged, while the arm was extended, the chairman struck it with his pole and broke it. — On this he was seized, and carried with the unfortunate watchman to the round-house in *Dover-street*, where Mr. *Bromfield* and Mr. *Cataker*, two eminent surgeons, came, but the captain would not suffer the villain to be dress'd till he discovered who he and his confederates were; when he acknowledged they were both grenadiers in Lord *How*'s company. The poor watchman died in half an hour after he was shot; and the soldier was so disabled by his wound that he was carried in a chair to justice *Fielding*, who sent him to prison, where he died the next day.

TUESDAY, 5.

Our accounts from *Gibraltar* say, that the brave governor and garrison of *Port-Mahon* arrived there on *July 29*, and that General *Elakeney* was in good health and spirits.

WEDNESDAY, 6.

The merchants of *Plymouth* have purchased by public subscription, a new *French* ship, taken by one of his majesty's ships of war, and are now fitting her out for a privateer to cruize against the *French*, she is named the *Barnard*, and is to carry fourteen carriage and fourteen swivel guns.

THURSDAY, 7.

His majesty's sloop the *Dispatch*, Capt. *Holbourn*. (nephew of the admiral of the same name) met yesterday evening about five o'clock, off *Fairlie*, a *French* privateer of 18 guns six and nine pounders, with 170 men, and engaged her two hours. The *Dispatch* lost her lieutenant of marines, and two seamen, and had twelve wounded. Capt. *Holbourn* was three times carried off the deck, and as often came up again, and fought the ship very gallantly. The privateer boarded him twice, and did him great damage, but at last sheered off. The *Dispatch* is very much shatter'd both in hull and rigging. Capt. *Holbourn* is since dead of his wounds.

SATURDAY, 9.

A proclamation was issued out by their excellencies the lords justices and privy council of *Ireland*, ordering an immediate embargo upon all ships and vessels laden with beef, pork, or butter, going from any ports in that kingdom, except such ships, &c. as shall be employed in carrying provisions to his majesty's plantations or elsewhere. And all persons who ship provisions for the plantations are obliged to give bond that they are for the use of the people there, and not to be sent away for the supply of the enemy: and proper certificates are to be given accordingly, otherwise the bonds to be put in execution.

Lisbon, Sept. 11. On the 31st past, in the morning, his most faithful majesty's pleasure was signified to *M. de Mendonca*, secretary of state for the department of the marine, that three hours time were only allowed him to prepare for his banishment in any part of the country he should chuse at the distance of forty leagues from court. *M. de Mendonca* having delivered up the keys of his public office, proceeded soon after in his coach to a friends house near *Oporto*, attended by his confessor and two servants, under the guard of four dragoons. A few hours after the banishment of *M. de Mendonca*, a royal proclamation was posted upon most of the public parts of this city, promising a reward of twenty thousand crowns to any one who should discover the authors of a design to take away the life of some of the *Portuguese* ministers. The late administrator of the bishoprick of *Oporto* has been ordered to lay down his employment, and remove to some distant part of the country, by way of punishment, for having, without orders from court, taken up young Mr. *Parson*, an *English* gentleman, on a religious account, and for not having immediately obeyed the royal order

sent him for the release of that gentleman, who has since been set at liberty by the special direction of his most faithful majesty.

The *Hanoverian* soldier, charged with stealing handkerchiefs from a shopkeeper in *Maidstone* in *Kent*, and who had been imprisoned by the mayor of that place, but released by an order from above, ran the gauntlet in his own corps three times for the said offence, receiving three hundred lashes each time.

Sir *Edward Hawke* has sent to *Leghorn* the *Isis* and *Jersey*, belonging to his squadron, to convoy the trade from thence, and to demand capt. *Fortunatus Wright*, who has been detained there some time.

TUESDAY, 12.

It is said that his ***** has given 500000 *l.* to the king of *Prussia*, towards carrying on the war, out of his own private coffers.

THURSDAY, 14.

On *Thursday* morning the 7th instant, about one o'clock, they had a violent hurricane at *Newcastle*, whereby several houses were blown down, others unroofed, many stripped of their chimney tops, &c. The damage done on the river was very deplorable, viz. above 40 keels were either sunk or driven to sea, and several men on board lost. The *Welcome Messenger*, of *London*, was driven to sea with her ports open, with three men and two boys on board. The *Sarah* and *Margaret* of *London*, was also driven to sea with her ports open, and no accounts are had of either since. A *Danish* vessel laden with iron for the factory at *Swallowwell*, was sunk at *Burdon's* key. The *Blessing*, of *Whitby*, was overset at *Jarrow-key*, and four boys drowned. By travellers from *Alasdene-moor* we are told, that the People there would have it the earth shook, so that they run under the hedges for safety, but were soon dislodged from thence by the breaking of trees, rumbling of stones, &c.

The accounts from *Sunderland* are very shocking: above 40 keels being missing, and several ships damaged and drove to sea. The bodies of twelve men were taken up on *Thursday* in the afternoon, and many more are lost.

The accounts in divers other parts of the country are equally extraordinary, houses unroofed, stacks of corn and hay entirely swept away, large oak-trees broke off at their middles; and many other astonishing effects have been produced.

SHIPS taken by the ENGLISH.

The *Cherry-house*, *Musky*, from *St. Domingo* for *Nantz*, taken by the *Anson* Privateer, Capt. *Templeman*, and carried into *Cork*.

Two ships for *Martinico*, names unknown taken by the *Royal George* and *Amazon* Privateers, and carried into *Guernsey*. There were on board one of them 430 hhds. of sugar, 30 tons of coffee, 50 bales of cotton, and 4000 pound weight of indico, besides a great quantity of all sorts of *West-India* goods. The whole reckoned worth 30000 *l.*

The *York*, *Forbes*, for *Jamaica* for *Liverpool*, retaken by the *Royal George*.

The *St. Paul*, *Gouby*, from *Martinico* for *Bordeaux*, taken off *Cape Ortegal* by the *Royal George* Privateer of *London* and brought into *Plymouth*.

One *French* prize out of six brought into *Gibraltar* by the *Experiment* man of war. The rest parted from her somewhere not far from *Malaga*, but by what accident is not known.

The *Roman Emperor*, *Campbell*, bound from *Bristol*, for *Jamaica*, retaken by the same privateer and sent into *Falmouth*.

The *Countess of Conflans*, *Dein*, from *Nantz*, for *St. Domingo*, with stores, burthen 350 tons, was taken by the *Tyger* privateer, and carried into *Bristol*, as also the *Gracieux* from *Quebec* for *Nantz*, a letter of marque ship, who had taken the *Susannah*, *Wright*, from *Newfoundland* for *Youghall*, and had ransomed her for 7500 *livres*.

The *Elizabeth*, —, from *Cork* to the *West-Indies*, laden with provisions, was taken by the *French*, and retaken by the *Defiance* privateer, Capt. *Dyer*, and sent into *Oporto*.

The *Vierge de la garde*, *Rougout*, loaded with oil from *Smyrna* for *Marseilles*, was taken off the island of *Sardinia* by the *Deal-castle*, *Harman*, and sent into *Leghorn*.

The *St. Lewis* privateer of *Bayonne*, a snow with two carriage and three swivel guns, burthen thirty tons, and thirty three men, taken by the *Gibraltar* man of war, and carried into *Plymouth*.

The *Alexander*, *Hewit* master, bound from *Yarmouth* to *Liverpool*, taken in the morning by the *Ant* privateer, of *St. Malo*, 12 guns and 80 men, was, in the afternoon, retaken off the *Lizard* by the *Kennington* man of war, and carried into *Plymouth*.

The *Bachaleo*, —, from *Pool* to *Newfoundland*, taken by the *Unicorn* frigate from *Louisbourg* for *Brest*, was retaken by the *Revenge* privateer, and carried into *Jersey*.

The *Falmouth*, *Anderson*, from *Antigua* for *Glasgow*, taken by the *Hero* man of war of 74 guns, homeward bound for *Louisbourg* was three days after retaken by the *Woolwich* man of war.

A *French* privateer of 18 carriage guns and 200 men, taken by the *Unicorn* man of war, of 20 guns, Capt. *Galbreth*, after a most obstinate engagement, in which the *French* captain acquired much honour by his great courage and conduct. And sure the Captor is intitled to no less.

The *Deus*, *Lindsey*, bound from *Dublin*, for *Leghorn*, and taken by a *French* privateer, was retaken by the *Deal-castle*, Capt. *Harman*, and carried into *Gibraltar*.

The *Friendship*, *Ball*, from *Carolina* for *London*, was taken by a *French* privateer, and retaken by the prince *George* privateer of *Bristol*.

An *Antigua* snow, of 120 tons, laden with sugar

sugar, rum, and cotton, bound for *Liverpool*, *William Sant*, late master, was taken by three *French* men of war, and after being in custody of the *French* sixteen days, was retaken by the *Hawk* privateer, of *Exeter*, *William Yewson*, commander, and sent into *Salcombe*.

The *Esperance*, from *Martinico*, was taken by the *Essex* man of war, and sent into *Plymouth*.

The *Letitia*, *Curlet*, from *Antigua* for *London*, taken by a *French* privateer, was retaken by the *Gibraltar* man of war, and brought into *Portsmouth*.

The *St. Paul*, from *Martinico* for *Bordeaux*, taken ten leagues off *Ferrol*, by the *Royal George* privateer, Capt. *Read*.

A *Dutch* ship laden with contraband goods, taken as she was going into *Bordeaux* river, by the *Revenge* privateer of *Liverpool*, *John Gyles*, master, and brought into *Gibraltar*. Also another prize taken by the same privateer and brought into *Gibraltar*.

Four *Martinico* men, out of seven, of which three ran away, were taken by the *Essex* man of war, Capt. *Harland*, after they had drawn up in a line to fight him. The biggest carried thirty six guns: but as soon as he opened his lower ports and treated them with 32 pound sugar plumbs, they immediately struck; and are worth, at least, 60,000 l. They are brought into *Portsmouth*.

A *French* tartan, loaded with oil from port *Olivier* for *Marseilles*, taken by the *Reynolds*, *Munden*, a letter of marque ship, in her passage from *Constantinople* for *Scanderoon*.

The *Rose*, a *French* privateer of *St. Malo*, ten carriage guns and 90 men, taken off the start on the 16th of *September*, by the *Tartar* man of war, and brought into *Plymouth*.

The *York*, *Forbes*, from *Jamaica*, taken by a *French* man of war, was retaken by a *Guernsey* privateer.

The *Nymph*, *Bandon*, from *Bordeaux* to *Martinico*, taken by the *Defiance* privateer, capt. *Dyer*, and sent into *Plymouth*. They have also retaken the *Roman Emperor*, *Campbell*, from *Bristol* for *Jamaica*, and sent her *Falmouth*. Also retaken the *Elizabeth*, from *Cork* for the *West-Indies*, laden with provisions, and sent her into *Oporto*.

The *Orpheline*, —, laden with sugar, coffee, &c. taken by the *Greyhound* man of war, and sent into *Plymouth*.

The *Anson* privateer of *Liverpool*, has taken a large ship from *St. Domingo* for *Nantz* of 14 guns 4 pounders, and 40 men: Her cargo consists of 368 hogsheads of sugar, 38000 lb. of indigo, 14000 lb. of coffee, and 30000 lb. of cotton, besides several other goods, and sent her into *Liverpool*. She has also taken a *French* privateer, burthen 150 tons, and carried her into *Kinsale*, but on the 24th past, she was stranded on a rock called *Cilly*, off *Wexford*, as she was going to *Liverpool*. She mounted eleven guns, and had

ten of the *Anson's* hands on board, one of whom was drowned, the rest, after continuing on the rock near forty hours, escaped with their lives.

The *True Briton* privateer of *London*, of 9 carriage guns and 50 men, has taken and carried into *Lisbon* two *St. Domingo* men, of 10 guns of 40 men each. She fell in with the whole fleet, consisting of seventeen sail, and would have taken them all, had they had men enough to put on board them.

The *Porcupine* man of war has taken two small privateers and sent them into *Vigo*.

The *Gosport* man of war has taken a *Portuguese* ship bound for *Lisbon*, from *Havre de Grace*, and carried her into *Gibraltar*.

Le Griffon, *Caduseau*, from *Leagonne*, for *Bordeaux* is taken by the *Virginia*, letter of marque, capt. *Sinclair*, from *Bristol* for *Virginia*, and left at *Madira*.

SHIPS taken by the FRENCH.

The *Herinis*, *Scrywmer*, a *Dutch* vessel from *Scanderoon* and *Cyprus* to *Amsterdam*, is taken by a *French* privateer of *Marseilles*, in the *Mediterranean*, on suspicion of having *English* property on board.

The *Charming Sukey*, *Roberts*, from *Milford* for *London*, is taken and sent into *Morlaix*.

A ship from *Minorca* for *Gibraltar* with *English* effects were taken by the *French* and carried into *Malaga*.

The *John*, *Masingal*, from *Galipoly* for *Hamburg*, is carried into *Marseilles*, with two others, names unknown.

The *Elizabeth*, *King*, from *St. Eustachin* for *Rotterdam* is carried into *Morlaix*.

The *Ant* privateer of *St. Malo*, took a ship of 300 tons, with 16 guns and 22 men.

The *Duke of Cumberland*, *Thompson*, from *Naples* to *Alicant*, in ballast. And the *Friendship*, *Twincort*, from *Algiers* to *Leghorn*, with wheat, both carried into *Marseilles*.

The *Vernon*, *Smith*, for *Toppam*, and the *Success*, *Scot*, for *Plymouth*, both from *Milford*, taken by the *Port-Makon* privateer, of *St. Malo*, of 14 guns and 200 men, and sent into *Morlaix*.

The *Polly*, *Poddy*, from *Milford* for *London*, and the *Providence*, —, from *Rotterdam* for *Rb de-island*, carried by the same privateer into *St. Malo*.

The *Elizabeth*, *Wallsward*, a *Danish* dogger, from *Guernsey* for *Falmouth*, loaded with brandy, rum, tea, and tobacco, taken by the *Esperance* privateer of *St. Malo*, and sent into *Morlaix*.

The *Letitia*, *Curlet*, bound from *Antigua* to *London*, taken by the *Cat* privateer of *Bayonne*.

The *Dolphin*, *Williams*, from *Pool* for *Newfoundland*, taken by a *French* privateer.

A *Carolina* ship, taken by the same privateer, but ransomed for 5300 l.

The *Lewis*, *Massey*, of *Newhaven* from *London*, with grocery; and the *Edward* and *Mary*

Mary, Swan, from Little Hampton with timber for London, were taken and carried into Boulogne.

The *Phoenix*, of Dundee from Lisbon taken by the *Rose* a privateer of St. Malo.

The *Adventure*, of ten guns and 52 men, taken fourteen leagues from Edinburgh, by a sloop of twelve guns from four to six pounders, and 148 men, commanded by capt. *de Fern*. The engagement lasted two hours with continual firing, when *Orrok* had about five men killed and about eighteen wounded, and *de Ferne* had seven men killed and 25 wounded, who would have lost more men, had not *Orrok's* powder taken fire, upon which the intrepid *Scotchmen* threw the balls at the enemy with their hands.

PROMOTIONS *Civil and Military.*

Alexander Campbell, writer to the signet, made commissary of *Glasgow* in the room of *Alexander Linde*, Esq; of *Georgia*, deceased.

Charles Jeffereys, Esq;—colonel of the 14th regiment of foot, late under the command of *Thomas Fowke* Esq;

The honourable Mr. *Stanhope*, resident at *Hamburg* in the room of the late Mr. *Cope*.

Rev. Dr. *John Greene*, Master of *Corpus Christi* college, in the university of *Cambridge*, is promoted to the deanry of *Lincoln*, vacant by the death of Dr. *George*, late provost of *King's* college in the same university.

The Rev. Dr. *Somner* elected Provost of *King's* college in the university of *Cambridge* vacant by the death of Dr. *George*.

MARRIAGES.

September 16. *Henry Lyell*, Esq; to Miss *Alefree*.

22. *Edward Elliot*, of *Port Elliot*, in *Cornwal*, Esq; to Miss *Eliften*.

DEATHS.

Sept. 17. *Thomas Astley*, of *Southgate*, Esq;

19. Right. Hon. *Robert Lord Raymond*, baron of *Abbots Langley*, in the county of *Hertford*.

20. Rev. Dr. *Barnard*, rector of *St. Bartholomew's* behind the *Royal Exchange*, and a prebendary of *Norwich*.

21. *William Martin*, Esq; an admiral of the blue.

22. Of the gravel and stone, *John Hobart* Earl of *Buckingham*, Lord *Hobart* of *Blickling*, and Bart, captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners to his majesty, Lord lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of *Norfolk*, and Vice-admiral of the same; one of the Lord's of his Majesty's most honourable Privy council, and one of the Knights Companions of the order of the Bath. His Lordship married to his first wife, *Judith*, daughter of *Rob. Britiffe*, of *Bawthorpe* in *Norfolk*, Esq; by whom he had issue three sons, *Henry*, who died an infant; *John*, now Earl of *Buckingham*; and *Robert* who died in the eighth year of his age; also five daughters, *Lady Dorothy*, married to capt. *Hotham*: the others died infants. And his lady dying on the 7th

of *February*, 1726-7, his lordship married secondly, *February* 10, 1727-8, *Elizabeth*, sister to *Robert Brislrow*, Esq; by whom he has two sons, *George*, and *Henry* in the 17th year of his age.

Hon. *John Talbot*, brother to lord *Talbot*, member for *Ivelchester*, a lord of trade and plantations, and a *Welsh* judge.

23. Rev. *William George*, D. D. dean of *Lincoln*, and provost of *King's* college *Cambridge*, formerly master of *Eton* school.

Henry Urnage, Esq; register-general on the duty of tobacco in the port of *London*.

24. Right. Hon. Lady *Aylmer*.

At *Boulogne*, *Richard Prince Astley*, Esq; only son of Sir *John Astley*, of *Pattishall* in *Staffordshire*, bart. knight of the shire for the county of *Salop*.

30. Hon. Lady *Phipps*, at her seat at *Haywood*, near *Westbury* in *Wilts*.

Sir *Robert Denham*, bart. at his seat at *Westbiel* in *Scotland*.

Henry Lowe, Esq; at *Bromsgrove*, in *Worcestershire*, one of his majesty's justices of the peace for that county.

Mr. *Gravel*, an eminent dyer in *Tooley-street*.

Robert Peck, Esq; at *High-Wycombe* in *Bucks*
Mrs. *Sandby*, wife of Mr. *Sandby*, bookseller in *Fleetstreet*.

Thomas Pritchard, Esq; at *Bath*. He hath bequeathed large sums to release poor debtors, and also great sums to hospitals, &c.

14. Rev. and renowned Orator *Henley*, well known for his many satirical performances.

Sir *James Cockfelle*, Bart. of an antient family in *Warwickshire*.

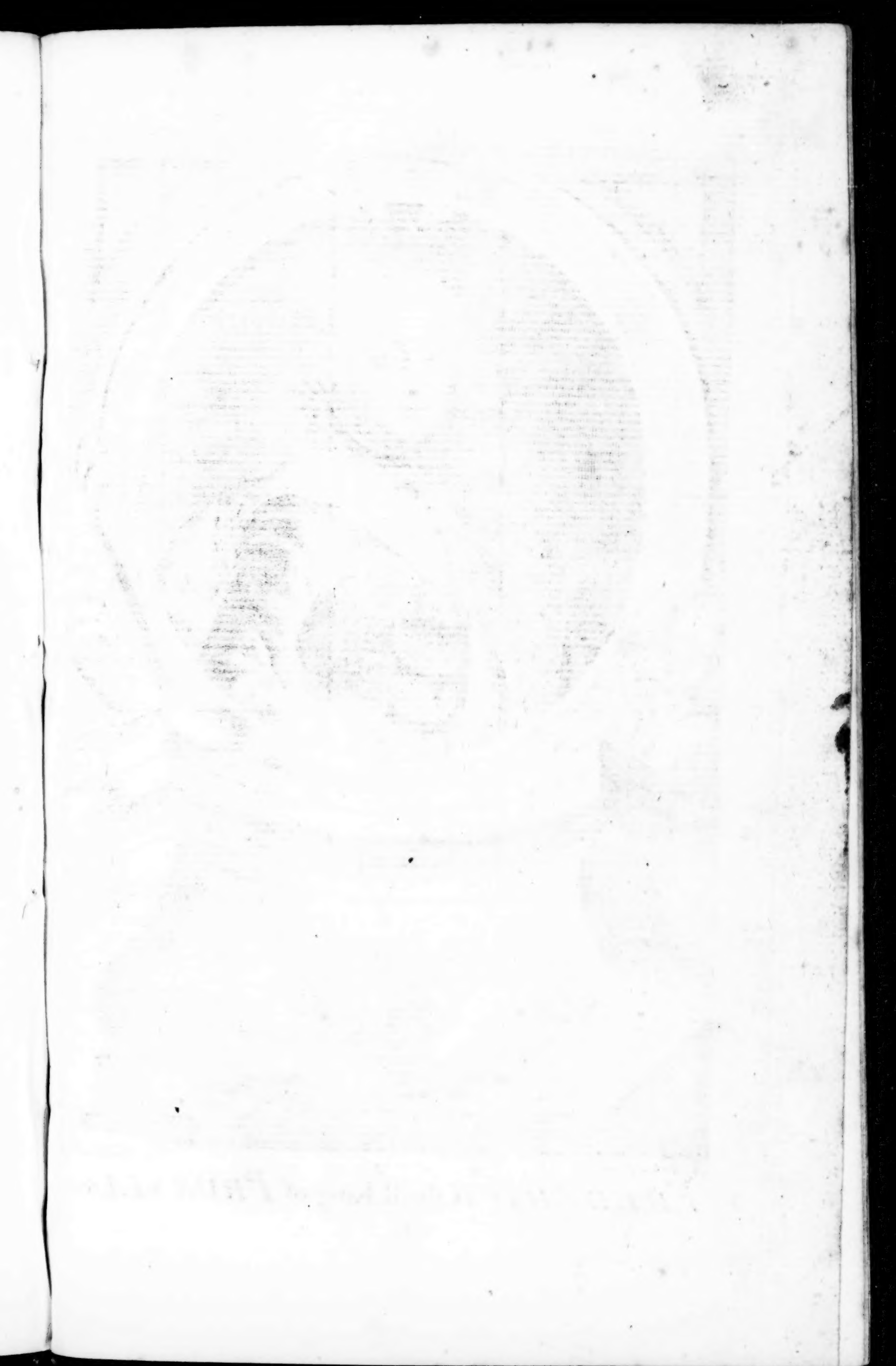
B—KR—TS.

Robert Hamilton, of *Leeds*, linen-draper.
—*Joseph Lauham*, jun. of *Melksham Wilts*, clothier.—*Robert Hagan*, of *Norwich*, grocer.—*John Priest*, of *Letheringsett*, *Norfolk*, Miller.—*Thomas Vernon*, late of *Bromsgrove*, *Worcestershire*, Scriviner.—*William Hancock*, of *Brentford*, *Middlesex*, innholder.—*William Rawlinson*, of *Warrington-lane*, sail-canvas maker.—*Alexander Elliot*, of *Edinburgh*, Baker.—*Richard Blackburn* of *Baldwin's* gardens cheese-monger.—*Joseph Martin*, of narrow-street, *Ratcliff*, cooper.—*Robert Walter*, of *Maidstone*, *Kent*, Distiller.—*Joseph Green*, of *Crawbrooke*, *Kent*, iron-monger.—*Richard Thomas*, of *Carmarthen*, *Mercer*.—*Rut. Plemus*, of *St. George*, *Hanover-square*, harpsicord-maker.—*Mary Arnold*, of *St. Martin's* in the fields, upholder.—*Charles Martin*, of *Parker's lane*, *St. Giles's*, painter.—*John Hosier*, of *Lenbigh*, salesman.—*John Goldsmith*, of *Dickleburgh*, in *Norfolk*, grocer and draper.—*James Turner*, of *Beil-Savage-Yard*, *St. Brides*, *London*, innholder.—*Josiah Sheppard*, of *All-hallows*, *Barking*, *London*, Tallow-chandler.—*George Surtidge*, of *Chancery-lane*, in the county of *Middlesex*, vintner, dealer and chapman.

EACH DAY Price of STOCKS from the 15th of September to the 14th of October 1756.

Bank Stock.	E. India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea old 3 1/2 A. 1st S. 2d Sub.	S. Sea old A. 2d Sub.	S. Sea An. 1st S. 2d Sub.	S. Sea An. 3 1/2 Ba. An. 1st Sub.	India An. Cents.	3 per Cent. An. 1751.	Bank 3 1/2 An. 1756.	B. Cir. per s. d.	In. Bond prem	Lot. Tic. pre mk
15 117 1/2	133 3/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	89 5/8	89 3/4	89 1/2	89	88 3/4	95 1/2	4 15 0	52sa53	18 0
16 117 1/2	134	90 1/4	90 1/4	90	89 3/4	89 1/2	89	89	95 1/2	Do	Do.	Do.
17 117 1/2		90 1/4	90 1/4	90	89 3/4	89 1/2	89	89	95 1/2	Do	Do.	1 18 6
18 Sunday 117		90 1/4	90 1/4	90	89 3/4	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	95 1/2	Do	Do.	Do.
19 117	133 1/2	90 1/4	90 1/4	90	89 3/4	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	95 1/2	Do	53sa54	Do.
20		90 1/4	90 1/4	90	89 3/4	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	95 1/2	Do	Do.	Do.
21		90 1/4	90 1/4	90	89 3/4	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	95 1/2	Do	Do.	Do.
22		90 1/4	90 1/4	90	89 3/4	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	95 1/2	Do	Do.	Do.
23		90 1/4	90 1/4	90	89 3/4	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	95 1/2	Do	Do.	Do.
24		90 1/4	90 1/4	90	89 3/4	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	95 1/2	Do	54sa55	Do.
25		90 1/4	90 1/4	90	89 3/4	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	95 1/2	Do	Do.	1 19 0
26 Sunday		90 1/4	90 1/4	90	89 3/4	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	95 1/2	Do	Do.	1 19 6
27		90 1/4	90 1/4	90	89 3/4	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	95 1/2	Do	Do.	Do.
28		90 1/4	90 1/4	90	89 3/4	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	95 1/2	4 13 0	Do.	Do.
29		90 1/4	90 1/4	90	89 3/4	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	95 1/2	Do	Do.	1 17 6
30		90 1/4	90 1/4	90	89 3/4	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	95 1/2	Do	57sa58	Do.
1 Sunday		90 1/4	90 1/4	90	89 3/4	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	95 1/2	Do	Do.	Do.
2		90 1/4	90 1/4	90	89 3/4	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	95 1/2	Do	Do.	Do.
3		90 1/4	90 1/4	90	89 3/4	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	95 1/2	4 15 0	Do.	Do.
4		90 1/4	90 1/4	90	89 3/4	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	95 1/2	Do	44sa46	1 15 0
5		90 1/4	90 1/4	90	89 3/4	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	95 1/2	Do	43sa44	Du.
6		90 1/4	90 1/4	90	89 3/4	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	95 1/2	Do	Do.	Do.
7		90 1/4	90 1/4	90	89 3/4	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	95 1/2	Do	Do.	Do.
8		90 1/4	90 1/4	90	89 3/4	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	95 1/2	Do	42sa43	Do.
9 Sunday		90 1/4	90 1/4	90	89 3/4	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	95 1/2	Do	Do.	1 15 0
10		90 1/4	90 1/4	90	89 3/4	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	95 1/2	Do	Do.	1 14 0
11		90 1/4	90 1/4	90	89 3/4	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	95 1/2	Do	Do.	Do.
12		90 1/4	90 1/4	90	89 3/4	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	95 1/2	Do	Do.	Do.
13		90 1/4	90 1/4	90	89 3/4	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	95 1/2	Do	Do.	Do.
14		90 1/4	90 1/4	90	89 3/4	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	95 1/2	Do	Do.	Do.

MARK-LANE,	Basingflore,	Reading,	Farnham	Henly	Guildford,	Warminster,	Devizes,	Gloucester,	Birmingham	London,
Wheat 25 to 29s Qu	09l 02s load	81 09s load	9l 00s load	09l 00s load	09l 00s load	39s to 44 qu	36s to 40 qu	5s 6d bush,	4s 9d bush	Wh peck loaf 2s
Barley 15s to 17s	17s to 19 qr	17s to 03 qr	17l to 19qr	17s to 20sqr	19s to 19s qr	17s to 21	17s to 20s	3s od	3s 9d	Hops 2l to 3l cw
Oats 13s to 19s 6d	14s to 17 od	16s to 19	15s to 16s	14s to 17s	14s to 17s	14s to 16	14s to 16s	1s 9d to 2s	2s 4d	Hay 2l 14s loa
Beans 14 to 15s 6d	15s to 16 od	22 to 00	22s to 23	20s to 23s	20s to 22s	20s to 22	20s to 23s	2s to 2s 9d	3s 4d	Coals 40s per Cd





A. Ponce Ponce!

G.L. Smith sculp.

^d
FREDERICK the III. King of **PRUSSIA**, &c. &c.